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(71) Applicant: SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA  
Osaka-shi, Osaka-fu 545 (JP)

(72) Inventors:

• Tillin, Martin David  
Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX14 2PG (GB)

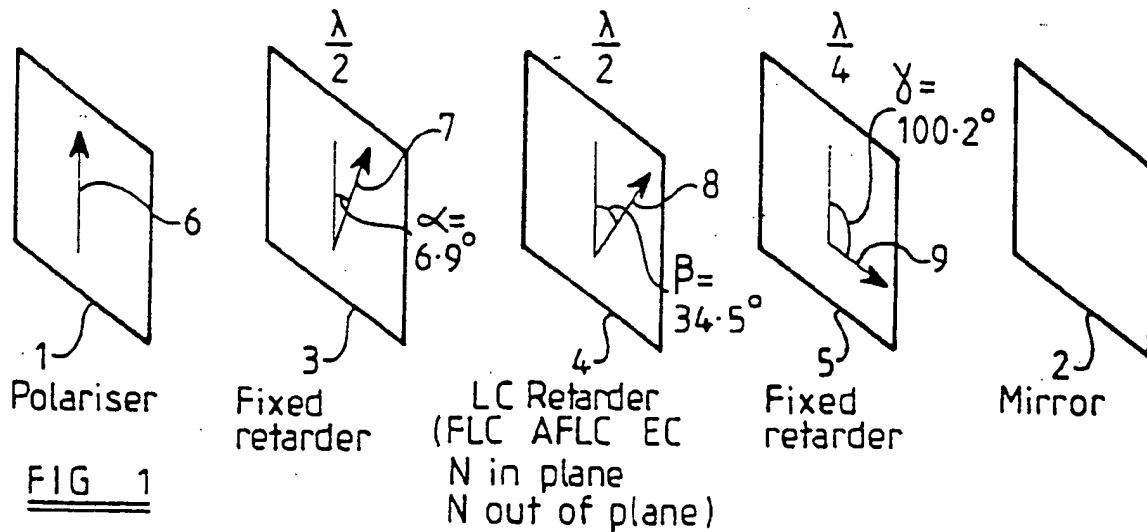
- Towler, Michael John  
Botley, Oxford OX2 9AL (GB)
- Saynor, Kirstin Ann  
Jericho, Oxford OX2 6DX (GB)
- Gilmour, Sandra  
Stow on the Wold, GL54 1AL (GB)

(74) Representative: Robinson, John Stuart  
Marks & Clerk  
Nash Court  
Oxford Business Park South  
Oxford OX4 2RU (GB)

### (54) Reflective liquid crystal device

(57) A reflective liquid crystal device comprises a polariser 1 and a mirror 2 between which are disposed several retarders 3, 4, 5. At least one of the retarders 4 is a variable liquid crystal element whose optic axis is switchable so as to switch the device between a reflect-

ive state and a non-reflective state. In the non-reflective state, the total retardance of the retarders 3, 4, 5 between the polariser 1 and the mirror 2 is equal to an odd number of quarter wavelengths for a wavelength at or adjacent the middle of the visible spectrum.



## Description

The present invention relates to a reflective liquid crystal device. Such devices may be used, for instance, in hand-held and laptop equipment such as computers, diaries and personal organisers.

Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci., 1955, 41A 130 and 137 disclose circular polarisers and quarter wave plates made of combinations of birefringent plates to provide improved achromaticity. The individual retarders are combined with different azimuthal orientations of their optic axes to achieve the improvement in achromatic performance.

Seki et al, Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst., 1995, 263, 499 and Seki et al, Eurodisplay, 1996, 464 disclose a liquid crystal device (LCD) of the reflective electrically controlled birefringence (ECB) type comprising a nematic liquid crystal and a quarter wave plate. The optic axis of the quarter wave plate is crossed with that of the nematic liquid crystal and is at 45° to a polariser disposed on one side of the nematic liquid crystal. The untwisted liquid crystal and quarter wave plate are disposed between the polariser and a mirror and a normally white state is achieved with the liquid crystal providing a retardation of  $\lambda/4$ . A black state is achieved by controlling the liquid crystal so as to provide zero retardation. This black state is effectively provided by the quarter wave plate and is achromatic only to the degree that the quarter wave plate is achromatic. A further retarder of negative birefringence with its optic axis perpendicular to its plane may be included to improve viewing angle performance.

Uchida et al, Asia Display, 1995, 599 discloses a reflective display in which a polariser and a mirror are disposed on opposite sides of a hybrid aligned nematic (HAN) liquid crystal layer and a retarder. The retarder is biaxial having an optic axis out of the plane to improve viewing angle and an in-plane optic axis which co-operates with the retardation of the liquid crystal layer to provide black and white states. The retarder in-plane axis is at 45° to the polarising axis of the polariser and is crossed with the optic axis of the liquid crystal layer. A normally black state is provided when the net retardation of the liquid crystal layer and the retarder is equal to  $\lambda/4$ . A white state is provided when the retardation of the liquid crystal is such that it cancels the retardation of the retarder. Such a display depends for its achromaticity on optimising the dispersion of the optical elements.

Ishinabe et al, Eurodisplay, 1996, 119 discloses a full colour reflective LCD in which a HAN liquid crystal layer and a biaxial retarder are disposed between a linear polariser and a mirror. The optic axis of the HAN layer is crossed with the optic axis of the retarder and is at 45° to the polarising axis of the polariser. A normally black state is achieved by making the difference between the retardations of the liquid crystal layer and the retarder equal to  $\lambda/4$ . Achromaticity is improved by adjusting the dispersion of materials of the liquid crystal layer and the retarder so that the birefringences partially

compensate each other.

Kuo et al, Asia Display, 1995, 135 also discloses an LCD in which a HAN liquid crystal layer and a biaxial retarder are disposed between a linear polariser and a mirror. A dark state is provided when the total retardation is equal to an odd number of quarter wavelengths. The retarder has an in-plane optic axis which is crossed with the liquid crystal axis and is at 45° to the polariser axis. The display may be operated in the normally black mode, as described hereinbefore, or in the normally white mode, in which case a larger passive retarder is used. Achromaticity may be improved by optimising the dispersion of the elements or by adjusting the dispersion so that the birefringences compensate each other.

Wu et al, Applied Physics Letters, 1996, 68, 1455 discloses a reflective LCD in which a twisted nematic liquid crystal cell and a retarder are disposed between a polariser and a mirror. The twisted nematic liquid crystal cell has a twist angle of 90°, is relatively thin, and has its input director angled at 20° to the axis of the polariser. The retarder provides a retardation of  $\lambda/4$  and has an optic axis angled at 45° to the polariser axis. The cell operates in the normally white mode where the retardations of the liquid crystal cell and the retarder cancel each other in the white state and the black state is obtained by reducing the retardation of the liquid crystal cell to zero. Accordingly, the achromaticity depends on the achromaticity of the retarder.

Kuo et al, Eurodisplay, 1996, 387 discloses a similar twisted nematic display which is operated in the normally white mode and again achieves a black state whose achromaticity depends on the achromaticity of the retarder.

Fukuda et al disclose in three papers (IDRC, 1994, 201; SID journal, 1995, 3, 83; Asia Display 1995, 881) a reflective supertwisted nematic (STN) LCD comprising a single polariser and a single retardation film. The twist of the liquid crystal is between 220 and 260° and the device operates in the normally white mode. STN liquid crystal is used to allow high multiplex ratios i.e. small voltage differences between on and off voltages and hence a large value of  $d\Delta n$  of the liquid crystal, for instance greater than 0.6 micrometres. Achromaticity is improved by varying the dispersive properties of the liquid crystal and the retarder.

PCT WO 96/31577 discloses a reflective display comprising a linear polariser and a reflector between which are disposed a first retarder adjacent the polariser and a second retarder adjacent the reflector. The first retarder provides a retardation of  $\lambda/2$  and has an optic axis aligned at 15° to the polarising direction of the polariser. The second retarder comprises a liquid crystal layer providing a retardation of  $\lambda/4$  with an optic axis which is switchable in the plane of the retarder between angles of 75° and 120° with respect to the polarising direction.

According to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a reflective liquid crystal device comprising a

linear polariser, a polarisation preserving reflector, and a retarder arrangement, characterised in that the retarder arrangement comprises at least three retarders, a first of which is disposed between the polariser and the reflector, a second of which is disposed between the first retarder and the reflector, and a third of which is disposed between the second retarder and the reflector, at least one of the first, second and third retarders comprising a liquid crystal layer which is switchable between a non-reflective device state, in which the retardation of the retarder arrangement is equal to  $(2n+1)\lambda/4$ , where  $n$  is an integer and  $\lambda$  is a wavelength of visible light, and a reflective device state.

In the non-reflective device state, the first retarder may have a retardation of substantially  $\lambda/2$ , the second retarder may have a retardation of substantially  $\lambda/2$ , and the third retarder may have a retardation of substantially  $\lambda/4$ .

In the non-reflective device state, the optic axis of the first retarder may be substantially at an angle of  $(\alpha + B.180^\circ)$  to the polarisation or absorption axis of the polariser, the optic axis of the second retarder may be substantially at an angle of  $(x.\alpha + C.180^\circ)$  to the polarisation or absorption axis, and the optic axis of the third retarder may be substantially at an angle of  $(2(\beta-\alpha)+\text{sign}(\alpha).45^\circ + D.180^\circ)$  to the polarisation or absorption axis, where  $x$  is a positive real number,  $B$  and  $C$  are integers and  $\text{sign}(\alpha)$  if the sign of  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha$  may be substantially equal to  $6.9^\circ$ ,  $x$  may be substantially equal to 5.

The first or second retarder may comprise the liquid crystal layer whose optic axis rotates during switching by an angle substantially equal to  $22.5^\circ$  about the normal direction of light passage.

The second retarder may comprise the liquid crystal layer and may have a retardation which is switchable between substantially  $(p\lambda/2+\delta)$  and substantially  $((p+1)\lambda/2+\delta)$ , where  $p$  is an integer and  $0 \leq \delta < \lambda/2$ .  $p$  may be equal to 0 or 1.

The third retarder may comprise the liquid crystal layer and may have a retardation which is switchable between substantially  $(q\lambda/4+\delta)$  and substantially  $((q+1)\lambda/4+\delta)$ , where  $q$  is an integer and  $0 \leq \delta < \lambda/4$ .  $q$  may be equal to 0 or 1.

The liquid crystal layer may be an out-of-plane switching nematic liquid crystal.

In the non-reflective device state, the first retarder may have a retardation of  $23\lambda/72$ , the second retarder may have a retardation of  $\lambda/2$ , and the third retarder may have a retardation of  $23\lambda/72$ .

In the non-reflective device state, the optic axis of the first retarder may be at an angle of substantially  $14.25^\circ$  to the polarisation or absorption axis of the polariser, the optic axis of the second retarder may be at an angle of substantially  $84.5^\circ$  to the polarisation or absorption axis, and the optic axis of the third retarder may be at an angle of substantially  $14.25^\circ$  to the polarisation or absorption axis.

The second retarder may comprise the liquid crystal

layer whose optic axis rotates during switching by an angle substantially equal to  $22.5^\circ$  about the normal direction of light passage.

The second retarder may comprise the liquid crystal layer and may have a retardation which is switchable between substantially  $(r\lambda/2 + \delta)$  and substantially  $((r+1)\lambda/2 + \delta)$ , where  $r$  is an integer and  $0 \leq \delta < \lambda/2$ .  $r$  may be equal to 0 or 1.

The third retarder may comprise the liquid crystal layer and may have a retardation which is switchable between substantially  $23\lambda/72$  and substantially  $23\lambda/324$  or substantially  $46\lambda/81$ .

The liquid crystal layer may be an out-of-plane switching nematic liquid crystal.

According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a reflective liquid crystal device comprising a linear polariser, a polarisation preserving reflector, and a retarder arrangement comprising a first retarder disposed between the polariser and the reflector and a second retarder disposed between the first retarder and the reflector, at least one of the first and second retarders comprising an untwisted liquid crystal layer which is switchable between a non-reflective device state, in which the retardation of the retarder arrangement is equal to  $(2n+1)\lambda/4$ , where  $n$  is an integer and  $\lambda$  is a wavelength of visible light, and a reflective device state, characterised in that the first retarder comprises the liquid crystal layer and has an optic axis which rotates during switching by a predetermined angle about the normal direction of light passage.

In the non-reflective device state, the first retarder may have a retardation of substantially  $\lambda/2$  and the second retarder may have a retardation of substantially  $\lambda/4$ .

In the non-reflective device state, the optic axis of the first retarder may be substantially at an angle of  $(\alpha + E.180^\circ)$  to the polarisation or absorption axis of the polariser and the optic axis of the second retarder may be substantially at an angle of  $(2\alpha + \text{sign}(\alpha).45^\circ + F.180^\circ)$  to the polarisation or absorption axis, where  $E$  and  $F$  are integers and  $\text{sign}(\alpha)$  is the sign of  $\alpha$ .

$\alpha$  may be substantially equal to  $15^\circ$ .

$\alpha$  may be substantially equal to  $22.5^\circ$  and the predetermined angle may be substantially equal to  $22.5^\circ$ .

The liquid crystal layer may be a ferroelectric liquid crystal.

The liquid crystal layer may be an antiferroelectric liquid crystal.

The liquid crystal layer may be an electroclinic liquid crystal.

The liquid crystal layer may be an in-plane switching nematic liquid crystal.

According to a third aspect of the invention, there is provided a reflective liquid crystal device comprising a linear polariser, a polarisation preserving reflector, and a retarder arrangement comprising a first retarder disposed between the polariser and the reflector and a second retarder disposed between the first retarder and the reflector, at least one of the first and second retarders

comprising an untwisted liquid crystal layer which is switchable between a non-reflective device state, in which the retardation of the retardation arrangement is equal to  $(2n + 1)\lambda/4$ , where  $n$  is an integer and  $\lambda$  is a wavelength of visible light, and a reflective device state, characterised in that the liquid crystal layer is an out-of-plane switching liquid crystal.

In the non-reflective device state, the first retarder may have a retardation of substantially  $\lambda/2$  and the second retarder may have a retardation of substantially  $\lambda/4$ .

In the non-reflective device state, the optic axis of the first retarder may be substantially at an angle of  $(\alpha + E.180^\circ)$  to the polarisation or absorption axis of the polariser and the optic axis of the second retarder may be substantially at an angle of  $(2\alpha + \text{sign}(\alpha).45^\circ + F.180^\circ)$  to the polarisation or absorption axis, where  $E$  and  $F$  are integers and  $\text{sign}(\alpha)$  is the sign of  $\alpha$ .

$\alpha$  may be substantially equal to  $15^\circ$ .

The first retarder may comprise the liquid crystal layer having a retardation which is switchable between substantially  $(p\lambda/2 + \delta)$  and substantially  $((p + 1)\lambda/2 + \delta)$ , where  $p$  is an integer and  $0 \leq \delta < \lambda/2$ .  $p$  may be equal to 0 or 1.

The second retarder may comprise the liquid crystal layer and may have a retardation which is switchable between substantially  $(q\lambda/4 + \delta)$  and substantially  $((q + 1)\lambda/4 + \delta)$ , where  $q$  is an integer and  $0 \leq \delta < \lambda/4$ .  $q$  may be equal to 0 or 1.

The liquid crystal layer may be an out-of-plane switching nematic liquid crystal.

According to a fourth aspect of the invention, there is provided a reflective liquid crystal device comprising a linear polariser, a polarisation preserving reflector, and a retarder arrangement comprising a first retarder disposed between the polariser and the reflector and a second retarder disposed between the first retarder and the reflector, at least one of the first and second retarders comprising a liquid crystal layer which is switchable between a non-reflective device state, in which the retardation of the retarder arrangement is equal to  $(2n + 1)\lambda/4$ , where  $n$  is an integer and  $\lambda$  is a wavelength of visible light, and a reflective device state, characterised in that at least one of the first and second retarders comprises a twisted retarder.

The liquid crystal layer may comprise a homogeneously aligned nematic liquid crystal.

The liquid crystal layer may comprise a homeotropically aligned nematic liquid crystal.

The liquid crystal layer may be homogeneously aligned at a first surface and homeotropically aligned at a second surface.

The liquid crystal layer may be parallel-aligned.

The liquid crystal layer may be anti-parallel-aligned.

The retarder arrangement may comprise a further retarder whose optic axis is substantially perpendicular to the optic axis of the liquid crystal layer and which is disposed optically adjacent the liquid crystal layer.

The further retarder may have a retardation sub-

stantially equal to  $\delta$ .

The further retarder may have a retardation substantially equal to the retardation of the liquid crystal layer in the absence of an applied field across the liquid crystal layer.

$n$  may be equal to 0.

$\lambda$  may be between substantially 500 and substantially 570 nanometres.  $\lambda$  may be between substantially 510 and substantially 550 nanometres.  $\lambda$  may be between substantially 525 and substantially 530 nanometres.

The retarder arrangement may have a retardation substantially equal to  $m\lambda/2$  in the reflective device state, where  $m$  is an integer.

At least one of the first, second and third retarders may be a twisted retarder.

It is thus possible to provide an LCD which is suitable for use in reflective displays. High brightness and contrast are achieved in a reflective single polariser device which has a wide viewing angle and a fast response speed.

For instance, it is possible to achieve an azimuthal viewing angle of greater than plus and minus  $80^\circ$  without contrast inversion and in all azimuthal directions. It is further possible to achieve a black state having a degree of achromaticity which is substantially improved compared with known displays of the single polariser and reflector type. The optic axes of the retarders are oriented such that the combinations give a retardation of  $\lambda/4$  for the input polarised light from the polariser over a wide range of wavelengths in the non-reflective or dark state. The dark state is therefore very dark and achromatic and this in turn gives high contrast when combined with the white state, which is also of high brightness. It is further possible to achieve a good achromatic reflective or white state. The retarders need not be made of the same material and the dispersive properties of the retarder materials are not substantially important for achieving achromaticity, although the best display is obtained by using identical materials of as low dispersion as possible.

Thus, a high brightness device is provided because of the use of a single polariser. Good achromatic behaviour permits high contrast to be achieved. The use of optically thin layers permits a wide viewing angle.

The present invention will be further described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is an exploded diagrammatic view of a reflective LCD constituting a first embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 corresponds to Figure 1 but illustrates the polarisation states for the display of Figure 1 in the black or non-reflective state;

Figure 3 is a graph of reflectivity against wavelength in nanometres illustrating the performance of the

display of Figure 1 using an antiferroelectric liquid crystal layer;

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 1 of another display constituting a second embodiment of the invention;

Figure 5 illustrates the polarisation states for operation of the display of Figure 4 in a white or reflective state;

Figure 6 is a graph similar to Figure 3 illustrating the performance of the display of Figure 4 for a ferroelectric liquid crystal;

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting a third embodiment of the invention;

Figure 8 is a graph similar to that of Figure 3 illustrating performance of the display of Figure 1 with a nematic out-of-plane liquid crystal;

Figure 9 illustrates polarisation states for the display of Figure 1 in which the liquid crystal layer is of the nematic out-of-plane type;

Figure 10 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting a fourth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 11 is a graph similar to Figure 3 showing the performance of the display of Figure 10 using antiferroelectric liquid crystal;

Figure 12 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting a fifth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 13 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting a sixth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 14 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting a seventh embodiment of the invention;

Figure 15 is a graph similar to Figure 3 showing the performance of the display of Figure 14;

Figure 16 is a schematic diagram of a display constituting an eighth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 17 shows a graph similar to Figure 3 illustrating the performance of the display of Figure 16;

Figure 18 is a view similar to that of Figure 16 of a display constituting a ninth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 19 shows a graph similar to that of Figure 3 illustrating performance of the display of Figure 18;

Figure 20 is a view similar to Figure 16 of a display constituting a tenth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 21 shows a graph similar to Figure 3 illustrating performance of the display of Figure 20;

Figure 22 is an exploded schematic diagram illustrating the general construction of the displays shown in the preceding figures;

Figure 23 is a graph of reflectivity against voltage of a normally black display constituting an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 24 and 25 are graphs of reflectivity against voltage for normally white displays constituting embodiments of the invention;

Figure 26 is a graph of reflectivity against voltage for a normally black display constituting an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 27 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting an eleventh embodiment of the invention;

Figure 28 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting a twelfth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 29 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting a thirteenth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 30 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting a fourteenth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 31 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting a fifteenth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 32 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting a sixteenth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 33 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting a seventeenth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 34 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting an eighteenth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 35 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting a nineteenth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 36 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting a twentieth embodiment of the invention;

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tion;

Figures 37 to 40 are tables illustrating examples of the embodiments shown in Figure 27 to 36;

Figure 41 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting a twenty first embodiment of the invention;

Figure 42 is a table illustrating the effect on performance of varying some of the parameters;

Figure 43 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting a twenty second embodiment of the invention;

Figure 44 is a graph similar to Figure 3 illustrating the dark state performance of the display of Figure 43.

Figure 45 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a display constituting a twenty third embodiment of the invention; and

Figure 46 is a graph similar to Figure 3 illustrating the dark state performance of the display of Figure 45.

Like reference numerals refer to like parts throughout the drawings.

The reflective LCD shown in Figure 1 comprises a linear polariser 1, a polarisation-preserving reflector 2, a fixed retarder 3, a variable retarder 4, and a fixed retarder 5. The polariser has a polarisation or absorption axis 6 and the fixed retarder 3 has an optic axis 7 at an angle  $\alpha$  to the axis 6. The fixed retarder 3 has a retardation such that it acts as a half wave plate at a wavelength  $\lambda$  at the middle of the visible spectrum. The middle wavelength of the visible spectrum is normally considered to be 550 nanometres but, in order to maximise the achromaticity of the black state of the LCD,  $\lambda$  is shifted slightly towards the blue end of the visible spectrum. A preferred value for  $\lambda$  is in the range of 510 to 550 nanometres.

The variable retarder 4 comprises a liquid crystal layer which has an optic axis 8 at an angle  $\beta$  to the axis 6 in the "normal" state of the liquid crystal. The liquid crystal may comprise a ferroelectric liquid crystal (FLC) whose optic axis is switchable by + or -22.5° although -22.5° is preferred. Alternatively, the liquid crystal may comprise an antiferroelectric liquid crystal (AFLC) whose optic axis 8 has two orientations, namely +22.5° in the bright or reflective state of the device. Smectic liquid crystals other than FLC and AFLC may be used and another possibility for the liquid crystal is an electroclinic (EC) (Chiral Smectic A) liquid crystal, which provides grey scale capability by azimuthally controlled optic axis orientation. A further possibility for the liquid

crystal is a nematic in-plane switching liquid crystal which also has an azimuthally controlled optic axis orientation. In each of these cases, the LC retarder 4 provides a fixed retardation of  $\lambda/2$ .

5 In an alternative embodiment, the retarder 4 comprises a nematic out-of-plane liquid crystal whose optic axis is switched in and out of the plane of the retarder so as to vary the retardation by a difference of  $\lambda/2$  between the bright or reflective and dark or non-reflective states of the LCD. It is preferred for the retardation to switch either between  $\lambda$  and  $\lambda/2$  or between  $\lambda/2$  and close to zero.

10 The fixed retarder 5 has an optic axis 9 at an angle  $\gamma$  to the axis 6. The fixed retarders 3 and 5 may be made from any suitable anisotropic material, such as a liquid crystal polymer or a reactive mesogen which is cross-linked to form a polymer. The liquid crystal retarder 4, when of the nematic type, may be a Fredericks cell, a HAN cell, or a Pi cell.

15 The angles  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  are related to each other in that  $\beta = x\alpha$  and  $\gamma = 2(\beta-\alpha)+45^\circ$ . Preferred values are  $\alpha = 6.9^\circ$  and  $x = 5$  which gives preferred values of  $34.5^\circ$  for  $\beta$  and  $100.2^\circ$  for  $\gamma$ .

20 All angles of optic axes and alignment directions disclosed herein may be rotated by  $A\pi$  radians, where A is an integer, without affecting the performances of the devices. Also, the choice of the sign of the angles is arbitrary and positive angles may be measured either clockwise or anticlockwise with respect to a reference direction. The angles  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  may therefore be defined more generally as:

$$\alpha + B. 180^\circ$$

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$$\beta = x \alpha + C. 180^\circ$$

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$$\gamma = 2(\beta-\alpha) + \text{sign}(\alpha) 45^\circ + D 180^\circ$$

35 where x is a positive real number, B, C and D are integers and sign ( $\alpha$ ) is the sign of  $\alpha$ .

40 As mentioned hereinbefore, the axis 6 of the polariser 1 may be the polarising axis or the absorption axis, which is orthogonal to the polarising axis. Thus, the devices disclosed herein function substantially equally well with the polarising axis as the axis 6 or orthogonal thereto. For the sake of simplicity of description, the embodiments disclosed herein have been described with the polarising axis of the polariser 1 as the axis 6.

45 Figure 2 illustrates the light path and polarisation states of light through the LCD of Figure 1 for the non-reflecting or dark state of the LCD at a wavelength  $\lambda$  which is the "design" wavelength of the retarders. Linear polarisations are indicated by "L", left handed circular polarisation is indicated by " $C_L$ " and right handed circular polarisation is indicated by " $C_R$ ". Unpolarised light

incident on the polariser 1 is linearly polarised with the polarisation vector at an angle of zero degrees to the polarising axis 6. The half wave plate formed by the fixed retarder 3 rotates the polarisation vector by  $2\alpha$  and the half wave plate formed by the retarder 4 further rotates the polarisation vector to  $\gamma-45^\circ$ . The quarter wave plate formed by the retarder 5 converts the light to left handed circularly polarised which is converted by reflection by the mirror 2 to right handed circularly polarised light. The quarter wave plate 5 converts the light back to linearly polarised with the polarisation vector at an angle of  $\gamma+45^\circ$ . The half wave plate 4 rotates the polarisation vector to  $2\alpha+90^\circ$  and the half wave plate 3 rotates the polarisation vector to  $90^\circ$ . The polarisation vector of the reflected light incident on the polariser 1 is orthogonal to the polarising axis 6 so that the reflected light is absorbed by the polariser 1.

The retardations provided by the retarders 3, 4 and 5 are not exactly  $\lambda/2$  and  $\lambda/4$  for wavelengths which differ from the "design" wavelength. Accordingly, the effects of the retarders 3, 4 and 5 differ slightly from the description given hereinbefore. However, the angles  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  of the optic axes 7, 8 and 9 are such that the polarisation vector of the light reflected back to the polariser 1 differs little from linear at  $90^\circ$  to the original direction. Thus, a good achromatic black state is provided by the LCD. An optimum dark state is achieved if the dispersions of the refractive indices are identical for all of the retarders. However, this is not essential and adequate results can be obtained even if the dispersions are very different.

In order to provide a reflective or white state, the liquid crystal retarder 4 is switched so that the optic axis 8 rotates as described hereinbefore for the various types of liquid crystals. This results in the light reflected back to the polariser 1 having a polarisation vector which is linear at or close to zero degrees throughout the visible spectrum, thus giving a good achromatic white state.

Figure 3 is a graph of reflectivity against wavelength in nanometres illustrating the performance of the LCD of Figure 1 with the liquid crystal retarder 4 embodied by AFLC. The unbroken line illustrates reflectivity in the black state whereas the broken line illustrates reflectivity in the white state. Throughout most of the visible spectrum, the reflectivity in the black state is substantially equal to zero but rises at the blue and red extremes of the spectrum. The reflectivity rises more quickly at the blue end of the spectrum, which is why the "design" wavelength  $\lambda$  is chosen to be displaced towards the blue end compared with the actual centre of the visible spectrum so as to improve the achromaticity of the black state. The reflectivity in the white state is a maximum throughout a substantial portion of the visible spectrum but falls towards the blue and red ends. However, a reasonably achromatic white state is achieved. Further, the difference between reflectivities in the black and white states throughout the spectrum is relatively high. A bright display with good contrast performance throughout the spectrum is therefore provided. Because the in-

dividual layers and the whole device are relatively thin, the device has a good range of viewing angles. In particular, a range of  $\pm 80^\circ$  of azimuth angle for all polar angles can be achieved without contrast inversion i.e. the dark state becoming brighter than the bright state.

5 The reflective LCD shown in Figure 4 differs from that shown in Figure 1 in that the liquid crystal retarder 4 is disposed between the polariser 1 and the fixed retarder 3 instead of between the fixed retarders 3 and 5.

10 The liquid crystal retarder 4 may be embodied by FLC, AFLC, EC, and nematic in-plane liquid crystal. Operation in the dark or black state is substantially identical to that of the LCD of Figure 1 as illustrated in Figure 2.

15 Figure 5 illustrates operation of the LCD of Figure 4 in the bright or white state with the optic axis of the liquid crystal retarder 4 switched by  $-22.5^\circ$  to be at  $-15.6^\circ$  to the polarising axis 6. Unpolarised light incident on the polariser 1 is linearly polarised with a polarisation vector at zero degrees to the axis 6. The polarisation vector is rotated by the retarder 4 to  $2\alpha$  and is further rotated by the retarder 3 to  $\gamma$ . The polarisation vector is unaffected by passage of the light both ways through the retarder 5 and by reflection at the mirror 2 so that the reflected light is incident on the retarder 3 with a polarisation vector at an angle of  $\gamma$ . The retarder 3 rotates the polarisation vector to  $2\alpha$  and the retarder 4 rotates the polarisation vector to zero degrees. The polarisation vector of the light reflected back to the polariser 1 is therefore parallel to the polarising axis 6 and the reflected light thus re-

20 turns out of the LCD substantially unattenuated.

25 The performance of the LCD of Figure 4 is shown in Figure 6. The reflectivity in the dark state is substantially identical to that illustrated in Figure 3 and the reflectivity in the bright state is improved with respect that shown in Figure 3 so that the brightness and achromaticity are slightly improved together with the contrast ratio between the states throughout the visible spectrum.

30 The LCD shown in Figure 7 differs from that shown in Figure 1 in that the variable liquid crystal retarder 4 forms the quarter wave plate adjacent the mirror 2. The retarder 4 is embodied as a nematic out-of-plane liquid crystal whose optic axis 8 is switchable in and out of the plane of the retarder 4 to vary the retardation between two values which differ from each other by  $\lambda/4$ . It is preferred for the retardation to be switched between  $\lambda/2$  and  $\lambda/4$  or between  $\lambda/4$  and substantially zero.

35 Figure 9 illustrates operation of the LCD of Figure 1 in the bright state when the retarder 4 is embodied as a nematic out-of-plane liquid crystal. In this mode of operation, the retarder 4 provides close to zero retardation or  $\lambda/2$  retardation and has substantially no effect on the passage of light. Unpolarised light incident on the polariser 1 is linearly polarised to have a polarisation vector at zero degrees to the polarising axis 6. The retarder 3 rotates the polarisation vector to  $2\alpha$  which passes through the retarder 4 with little or no change. The retarder 5 converts the light to slightly elliptically polarised (E) with the major axis at  $2\alpha$  to the polarising axis 6. The

elliptically polarised light is reflected by the mirror 2 without substantially affecting its state of polarisation. The light is therefore converted by the retarder 5 to substantially linearly polarised light with the polarisation vector at substantially  $2\alpha$ . The retarder 4 has no effect so that the retarder 3 rotates the polarisation vector to substantially zero degrees with respect to the polarising axis 6. The reflected light is thus transmitted by the polariser 1.

The performance of the LCD whose operation is illustrated in Figure 9 is represented by the curves 10 and 11 in Figure 8. The curve 10 is for  $\lambda/2$  to  $\sim 0$  whereas the curve 11 is for  $\lambda/2$  to  $\lambda$ . A display of high contrast and brightness with good achromatic bright and dark states is provided. At voltages between the dark and bright state voltages, reflectivities between the dark and bright states are produced and are of good achromaticity.

In the displays shown in Figures 1, 4 and 7, the combination of the retarders 3, 4 and 5 together with the linear polariser 1 in the dark state acts like a circular polariser. In the display shown in Figure 10, combination of the retarders 3, 4 and 5 acts as a quarter wave plate. The fixed retarder 3 acts as a  $23\lambda/72$  wave plate whose optic axis  $\alpha$  is at  $14.25^\circ$  to the polarising axis 6 of the polariser 1. The variable liquid crystal retarder 4 acts, in the dark state, as a half wave plate whose optic axis 8 is at  $84.5^\circ$  to the polarising axis 6. The fixed retarder 5 is substantially identical to the fixed retarder 3. The variable retarder 4 may be embodied by FLC, AFLC, EC, and nematic in-plane liquid crystal providing a fixed retardation of  $\lambda/2$  but with the optic axis 8 switchable by  $+/- 22.5^\circ$  between the bright and dark states of the LCD. When embodied by nematic out-of-plane liquid crystal, the optic axis of the retarder 4 is switchable in and out of the plane of the retarder and the retardation is switchable between states which differ by  $\lambda/2$ , preferably between  $\lambda/2$  and zero or between  $\lambda$  and  $\lambda/2$ .

As shown in Figure 11, the LCD of Figure 10 also provides good performance in terms of achromaticity of dark and bright states, brightness and contrast ratio throughout the visible spectrum.

The LCD of Figure 12 differs from that shown in Figure 10 in that the variable liquid crystal retarder 4 is disposed adjacent the mirror 2. The retarder 4 is embodied as a nematic out-of-plane liquid crystal whose optic axis 8 switches in and out of the retarder plane so as to vary the retardance between  $23\lambda/72$  and  $23\lambda/324$  or between  $23\lambda/72$  and  $46\lambda/81$  to give linear polarisation states at the mirror 2.

The LCD of Figure 13 differs from that of Figure 1 in that only two retarders are disposed between the polariser 1 and the mirror 2. The first retarder comprises a variable liquid crystal retarder 4 which may be embodied by FLC, AFLC, EC, nematic in-plane liquid crystal and nematic out-of-plane liquid crystal as described hereinbefore. The optic axis 8 is at an angle  $\alpha$  to the polarising axis 6 of the polariser 1. In the black state, the retarder 4 acts as a half wave plate.

The fixed retarder 5 acts as a quarter wave plate and has an optic axis 9 at an angle  $\beta$  of  $(2\alpha + 45^\circ)$  to the polariser axis 6. Although the optimum value for  $\alpha$  in terms of achromaticity of the display is  $15^\circ$ , this optimum angle is not available for all embodiments of the liquid crystal retarder 4. For some cases, a value of  $22.5^\circ$  is chosen for  $\alpha$ . Operation of the retarder 4 is then as described hereinbefore for the different liquid crystal embodiments.

10 The angles  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  may be defined more generally as:

$$\alpha + E.180^\circ$$

$$15 \beta = 2\alpha + \text{sign}(\alpha) 45^\circ + F 180^\circ$$

where E and F are integers.

20 Figure 14 shows an LCD which differs from that shown in Figure 13 in that the liquid crystal retarder 4 is now disposed adjacent the mirror 2. The retarder 4 comprises a nematic out-of-plane liquid crystal and operates as described hereinbefore with reference to Figure 7.

25 The performances of the LCDs shown in Figures 13 and 14 are illustrated in Figure 15. The dark state reflectivity is substantially identical for both LCDs of Figures 13 and 14 and, although not as good as the "three retarder" devices described hereinbefore, nevertheless 30 provides a good achromatic black state. Curve 12 illustrates the bright state performance of Figure 14 with the liquid crystal at a retardation of  $\lambda/2$  whereas curve 13 illustrates the bright state performance of the LCD of Figure 14 with the liquid crystal at a retardation of 0. 35 Bright displays of good contrast ratio and good achromaticity are provided and give extended viewing angles.

The LCD shown in Figure 16 comprises a two retarder device in which the first retarder 5 is fixed with its optic axis 9 at  $15^\circ$  to the polarising axis 6 of the polariser 1. The retarder 5 has a thickness of 1168 nanometres and is made of RM 258 available from Merck. The twisted nematic retarder 4 comprises a chiral retarder having a twist of  $63.6^\circ$  with its input director at an angle of  $32.5^\circ$  to the polariser axis 6. The fixed retarder 5 has an optical retardation ( $d\Delta n$ ) of 152.5 nanometres.

40 In the light state, the retarder 4 is switched to provide close to zero retardation.

Figure 17 illustrates the reflectivity of the LCD of Figure 16.

45 The LCD shown in Figure 18 comprises a fixed twisted retarder 5 and a nematic out-of-plane liquid crystal retarder 4 disposed between the polariser 1 and the mirror 2. The retarder 5 has an input director at an angle of  $4.9^\circ$  to the polariser axis 6 and a twist angle of  $20.2^\circ$ . 50 The retarder 5 is made of RM 258 and has a thickness of 1690 nanometres.

The nematic retarder 4 has a thickness of 600 nanometres for material with the same birefringence as

RM 258 and an optic axis at 76.5° to the polariser axis 6 in the dark state. The retarder is switched to either twice the optical retardation, corresponding to a half wave retardation, or to zero optical retardation, corresponding to zero retardation, to switch the device to the bright state.

The performance of the LCD shown in Figure 18 is illustrated by Figure 19. The bright state for the retarder switched to zero retardation is illustrated by curve 14 and for the retarder 4 switched to the half wave retardation by curve 15.

The LCD shown in Figure 20 comprises two twisted retarders 4 and 5 between the polariser 1 and the mirror 2. The retarder 4 comprises a nematic liquid crystal whose input director is aligned with the polarising axis 6 of the polariser 1. The retarder 4 has a twist of 29.9° and a thickness of 1586 nanometres when made of RM 258 type material. The fixed twisted retarder 5 has an input director at an angle of 38.5° to the polarising axis 6, a twist of 70.2° and a thickness of 658 nanometres when made of RM 258.

Figure 21 illustrates the performance of the LCD of Figure 20. The curve 16 represents the bright state performance whereas the curve 17 represents the bright state performance of a device which differs from that shown in Figure 20 in that the retarder adjacent the polariser is fixed and the retarder adjacent the mirror is switchable. For the device shown in Figure 20, the bright state is obtained by switching the retardation of the retarder 4 to substantially zero.

Figure 22 illustrates the construction of an LCD of any of the types described hereinbefore. The reflector 2 is incorporated with switching means and is formed on a rear substrate 20. For instance, the reflector may be electrically conductive and may be pixelated so as to provide individual picture element (pixel) electrodes for addressing a pixelated device. Active or passive matrix addressing electronics may be formed on the rear substrate for addressing the pixels of the LCD.

The reflector 2 may be a diffuse scattering reflector or a non-scattering reflector. In the case of a non-scattering reflector 2, additional optical elements may be required to provide some scattering of light in order to form a useful reflective device. For example, an optical control film (available from Sumitomo Chemical) may be laminated to the surface of the polariser 1 facing away from the reflector 2. Additional optical films, such as anti-reflection or anti-glare films, may be laminated to the display so as to enhance the appearance thereof.

The liquid crystal retarder 4 is associated with aligning layers 21 and is provided with a transparent counterelectrode 22 which may be formed of indium tin oxide (ITO). The counterelectrode 22 may be continuous or may be patterned, for instance when the display is driven by a passive matrix or by MIM (metal/insulator/metal) diodes. A transparent front substrate 23 is provided and may be formed of glass or plastics. The polariser 1 is shown outside the substrate 23 but may be formed in-

side the substrate.

If any fixed retarders are required between the liquid crystal retarder 4 and the reflector 2, they may be located in the position indicated by arrow 24. The gap between the liquid crystal retarder 4 and the reflector 2 should be minimised so as to avoid undesirable parallax effects, for instance in the case of pixelated devices. However, if parallax is not a problem, for instance where highly collimated light is used or where the device is used as an optical shutter, the reflector 2 and any associated retarder may be disposed behind the rear substrate 20. If any fixed retarders are required between the polariser 1 and the liquid crystal retarder 4, they may be provided in any of the three positions indicated by arrows 25.

Any of the fixed retarders may be made biaxial or an additional fixed retarder whose optic axis is parallel to an axis substantially perpendicular to the plane of the device may be provided to improve the viewing angle of the device.

In order to provide a colour display, the device may comprise absorbing or reflecting micro colour filters. In the case of reflecting colour filters, the reflector 2 may be formed by the filters. Absorbing filters may be disposed at any suitable location within the device structure, for instance on the interior surface of the front substrate 23.

A first example of a display of the type shown in Figure 14 comprises a "normally black" display, ie: a display which is dark with no applied field across the liquid crystal retarder 4. The retarder 4 comprises a homogeneously aligned nematic liquid crystal having positive dielectric anisotropy. The liquid crystal may be parallel or anti-parallel aligned.

The liquid crystal retarder 4 is arranged to provide substantially a quarter wavelength of retardation for zero applied voltage across the liquid crystal so that the display appears dark. When a voltage is applied to the retarder 4, the retardation thereof decreases and, as the voltage increases, the retardation decreases and approaches zero retardation.

The liquid crystal retarder 4 may be arranged to provide a retardation of 137 nanometres in the absence of an applied field and may be made of a liquid crystal known as LC ZLI-6476 available from Merck. The retarder 5 has a fixed retardation  $d\Delta n$  substantially equal to 262 nanometres and is available from Nitto-Denko.

The reflectivity of this example is illustrated in Figure 23 as reflectivity against voltage.

A second example of the embodiment shown in Figure 14 differs from the first example in that it forms a "normally white" display and the homogeneously aligned nematic liquid crystal has a retardation at zero applied field of substantially half a wavelength. This may be achieved by increasing the thickness of the liquid crystal layer of the retarder to provide a retardation of 275 nanometres. The reflectivity against applied voltage of a typical device is illustrated in Figure 24. As the ap-

plied voltage increases, the retardation decreases until it becomes a quarter wave so that the device appears dark and black.

Another example of the embodiment illustrated in Figure 14 provides a normally white display and differs from the previously described examples in that the liquid crystal retarder 4 comprises a homeotropically aligned nematic liquid crystal with negative dielectric anisotropy. The alignment may be parallel or anti-parallel and the homeotropic alignment should have a pretilt. When the applied voltage is substantially zero, the device appears bright as illustrated by the curve 13 in Figure 15. As the applied voltage increases, the retardation of the liquid crystal retarder 4 increases and, when a quarter wave retardation is achieved, the device appears dark or black, as illustrated by the graph of reflectivity against voltage in Figure 25.

This example differs in construction from the first and second examples in that the retarder 4 comprises a layer of liquid crystal of type LC ZIL-2806 available from Merck. The retardation of the layer is made substantially equal to 174 nanometres when substantially fully switched from the homeotropic state and a good dark state can be achieved for an applied voltage of 5 volts.

The other nematic out-of-plane liquid crystal retarders described hereinbefore may be embodied using the same techniques as for the three examples to provide normally black or normally white displays using homogeneous alignment, homeotropic alignment or a combination of both, such as hybrid aligned nematic (HAN).

As illustrated in Figure 23, the reflectivity approaches but does not achieve a maximum value for increasing but finite applied voltages because the liquid crystal retarder 4 retains a finite retardation. This may be overcome by providing an extra fixed retarder whose optic axis is aligned at  $\pm 90^\circ$  to the rubbing direction (optic axis) 8 of the retarder 4 and with a retardation which is sufficient to offset or cancel the residual retardation of the retarder 4. Such a technique is disclosed, for instance, by Shankar SPIE Vol 1166, page 461, 1989. Such an additional retarder may be disposed at either side of the liquid crystal retarder 4 and has a retardation such that, at zero applied voltage, the combined retardation of the liquid crystal retarder 4 and the additional retarder is substantially a quarter wave. As the applied voltage increases, the retardation of the liquid crystal layer decreases so as to be equal to that of the additional retarder at a predetermined finite voltage. The combined retardation is then zero and the device appears bright with a reflectivity corresponding to the curve 13 in Figure 15.

An example of such a device differs from the first example described hereinbefore in that the liquid crystal retarder comprises LC ZLI 6476 available from Merck and arranged to provide a retardation with no applied voltage of 180 nanometres. The additional retarder is disposed between the reflector 2 and the liquid crystal

retarder 4 and has a retardation of 40 nanometres. Such a retarder may be made of a reactive mesogen known as RM257 available from Merck. Figure 27 illustrates such a device in which the additional retarder 30 has an optic axis 31 aligned at an angle  $\theta_3$  to the polarising direction 6 of the polariser 1. In the example illustrated, the optic axis 31 is aligned at  $-15^\circ$  to the polarising direction 6. The reflectivity against applied voltage is illustrated by the curve shown in Figure 26 and is such that the maximum reflectivity is achieved at a finite voltage, such as 5 volts which is convenient for driving the device by thin film transistors.

Using these techniques, it is possible to provide several different normally black and normally white reflective devices based on the use of two retarders with or without the additional retarder. Such devices are illustrated in Figure 27 to 36 and in Tables 1 to 4 shown in Figures 37 to 40. The retarders are labelled R1, R2 and (when present) R3 in order from the polariser 1 to the reflector 2. The first retarder R1 5 is, in all of the embodiments illustrated, a half wave plate whose optic axis is aligned at a degrees to the polarising direction 6. In some of the embodiments such as that illustrated in Figure 27, the retarder 5 is followed by the liquid crystal retarder 4 with the additional retarder 30 disposed between the liquid crystal retarder 4 and the reflector 2. In other embodiments, the retarder 5 is followed by the additional retarder 30 and the liquid crystal retarder 4 is disposed between the additional retarder 30 and the reflector 2, for instance as illustrated in Figure 29. The generic details of the retarders R1, R2 and (when present) R3 are given in Tables 1 and 2. In these tables, R denotes a fixed retarder, for instance of the same type as the first retarder R1. I refers to fixed additional retarders 30 which may be made of a reactive mesogen such as RM257 as mentioned hereinbefore and which are preferably disposed on the inside of the rear substrate 20 adjacent to the reflector 2 so as to minimise parallax effects. Liquid crystal retarders whose retardations decrease with increasing applied voltage are denoted by  $+\Delta\epsilon$  whereas those with retardations which increase with applied voltage are indicated by  $-\Delta\epsilon$ . Small arbitrary retardation values are denoted by  $\sigma$  and  $\tau$ .

Specific examples of the devices illustrated in Figures 27 to 36 and in Tables 1 and 2 of Figures 37 and 38 are also illustrated by the angles and retardations indicated in Figures 27 to 36 and in Tables 3 and 4 of Figures 39 and 40. Tables 3 and 4 also give specific examples of suitable materials. Thus, the first retarders R1 and the retarders denoted by R may be of the types which are commercially available, for example, from Nitto-Denko. 2806 refers to the liquid crystal LC ZIL-2806 whereas 6476 refers to the liquid crystal LC ZIL-6476, both available from Merck. RM257 refers to reactive mesogen 257 also available from Merck.

The two specified liquid crystals in these examples have a low birefringence. Although this is not necessary, it may be advantageous in that a larger cell thickness is

required to achieve the desired retardation  $d\Delta n$ . Such thicker cells are easier to fabricate and result in a lower variation in retardation across the area of the device. The pre-tilts of the liquid crystal in the examples illustrated in Figures 31 and 33 are larger than the pre-tilts in the examples illustrated in Figures 30 and 34, respectively.

The use of an additional fixed retarder to cancel residual retardation of a liquid crystal retarder may likewise be applied to the other "two retarder" and "three retarder" embodiments, for instance of the type illustrated in Figure 1. Figure 41 illustrates an example of such a device with the additional retarder 30 being disposed between the fixed retarder 3 and the liquid crystal retarder 4. The optic axis 31 of the additional retarder 30 is aligned at an angle  $\theta$  of  $\pm 90^\circ$  with respect to the optic axis (rubbing direction) of the liquid crystal retarder 4. In the example shown,  $\theta$  is  $-55.5^\circ$ . The additional retarder 30 has a relatively small retardation, such as 60 nanometres, to provide a normally black display. The retardation of the retarder 4 is increased to about  $\lambda/2+60$  nanometres so that a fully normalised bright state can be obtained for a finite applied voltage which is compatible with thin film transistor driving techniques.

Thus, all embodiments which use out-of-plane switching nematic liquid crystal retarders 4 may include the additional retarders providing a retardation dependent on the mode (normally black or normally white) of operation and on whether the liquid crystal material has a retardation which increases or decreases with applied voltage.

The angles of the optic axes of the retarders and the retardations described hereinbefore are believed to be the optimum values for each of the embodiments. However, small variations from these optimum values are possible and permit adequate displays to be made. For instance, the dark state reflectivity increases to about 0.2 for the two retarder and three retarder devices without additional fixed retarders as described hereinbefore when the angles and retardations vary by the amounts shown in Table 5 of Figure 42.

Figure 43 illustrates a device of the type shown in Figure 7 but in which the out-of-plane nematic liquid crystal retarder is replaced by a twisted nematic retarder. The retarder 4 has a twist angle of  $23.4^\circ$  and a retardation of 142.8 nanometres. The input director (ie: the liquid crystal director of the surface of retarder 4 facing the retarder 5) is at an angle of  $85.5^\circ$  to the polarising axis of the polariser 1.

The device shown in Figure 43 is a typical example of "three retarder devices" in which the uniform  $\lambda/4$  retarder is replaced by a twisted nematic retarder designed in accordance with Beynon et al, Proceedings of the IDRC 1997, page L34, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. This paper provides a general formula for calculating the parameters of a twisted layer to convert between linearly polarised light and circularly polarised light.

Figure 44 illustrates the dark state performance of the device of Figure 43. Thus, the device achieves a good achromatic dark state.

The same techniques may be applied to two retarder devices and an example of this is illustrated in Figure 45, which shows a device of the type shown in Figure 14 with the out-of-plane nematic liquid crystal retarder replaced by a twisted liquid crystal retarder. The input director of the retarder 4 is at an angle of  $54.1^\circ$  with respect to the polarising axis of the polariser 1. The twist angle of the retarder 4 is  $32.3^\circ$  and the retarder provides a retardation of 269 nanometres. The dark state performance of the device shown in Figure 45 is illustrated in Figure 46 and, again, a good achromatic dark state can be achieved.

### Claims

20. 1. A reflective liquid crystal device comprising a linear polariser (1), a polarisation preserving reflector (2), and a retarder arrangement characterised in that the retarder arrangement comprises at least three retarders, a first (3) of which is disposed between the polariser (1) and the reflector (2), a second (4) of which is disposed between the first retarder (3) and the reflector (2), and a third (5) of which is disposed between the second retarder (4) and the reflector (2), at least one (4) of the first, second and third retarders (3, 4, 5) comprising a liquid crystal layer which is switchable between a non-reflective device state, in which the retardation of the retarder arrangement is equal to  $(2n+1)\lambda/4$  where  $n$  is an integer and  $\lambda$  is a wavelength of visible light, and a reflective device state.
25. 2. A device as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that, in the non-reflective device state, the first retarder (3) has a retardation of substantially  $\lambda/2$ , the second retarder (4) has a retardation of substantially  $\lambda/2$ , and the third retarder has a retardation of substantially  $\lambda/4$ .
30. 3. A device as claimed in Claim 2, characterised in that, in the non-reflective device state, the optic axis (7) of the first retarder (3) is substantially at an angle  $(\alpha + B.180^\circ)$  to the polarisation or absorption axis (6) of the polariser (1), the optic axis (8) of the second retarder (4) is substantially at an angle of  $(x.\alpha + C.180^\circ)$  to the polarisation or absorption axis (6), and the optic axis (9) of the third retarder (5) is substantially at an angle of  $(2(\beta-\alpha)+\text{sign }(\alpha).45^\circ + D.180^\circ)$  to the polarisation or absorption axis (6), where  $x$  is a positive real number,  $B$ ,  $C$  and  $D$  are integers and  $\text{sign }(\alpha)$  is the sign of  $\alpha$ .
35. 4. A device as claimed in Claim 3, characterised in that  $\alpha$  is substantially equal to  $6.9^\circ$ .

5. A device as claimed in Claim 3 or 4, characterised in that  $x$  is substantially equal to 5.

6. A device as claimed in any one of Claims 2 to 5, characterised in that the first or second retarder comprises the liquid crystal layer (4) whose optic axis (8) rotates during switching by an angle substantially equal to  $22.5^\circ$  about the normal direction of light passage.

7. A device as claimed in any one of Claims 2 to 5, characterised in that the second retarder comprises the liquid crystal layer (4) and has a retardation which is switchable between substantially  $(p\lambda/2 + \delta)$  and substantially  $((p+1)\lambda/2 + \delta)$ , where  $p$  is an integer and  $0 \leq \delta < \lambda/2$ .

8. A device as claimed in Claim 7, characterised in that  $p$  is equal to zero or one.

9. A device as claimed in any one of Claims 2 to 5, characterised in that the third retarder comprises the liquid crystal layer (4) and has a retardation which is switchable between substantially  $(q\lambda/4 + \delta)$  and substantially  $((q+1)\lambda/4 + \delta)$ , where  $q$  is an integer and  $0 \leq \delta < \lambda/4$ .

10. A device as claimed in Claim 9, characterised in that  $q$  is equal to zero or one.

11. A device as claimed in any one of Claims 7 to 10, characterised in that the liquid crystal layer (4) is an out-of-plane switching nematic liquid crystal.

12. A device as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that, in the non-reflective device state, the first retarder (3) has a retardation of  $23\lambda/72$ , the second retarder (4) has a retardation of  $\lambda/2$ , and the third retarder (5) has a retardation of  $23\lambda/72$ .

13. A device as claimed in Claim 12, characterised in that, in the non-reflective device state, the optic axis (7) of the first retarder (3) is at an angle of substantially  $14.25^\circ$  to the polarisation or absorption axis (6) of the polariser (1), the optic axis (8) of the second retarder (4) is at an angle of substantially  $84.5^\circ$  to the polarisation or absorption axis (6), and the optic axis (9) of the third retarder (5) is at an angle of substantially  $14.25^\circ$  to the polarisation or absorption axis (6).

14. A device as claimed in Claim 12 or 13, characterised in that the second retarder comprises the liquid crystal layer (4) whose optic axis rotates during switching by an angle substantially equal to  $22.5^\circ$  about the normal direction of light passage.

15. A device as claimed in Claim 12 or 13, characterised in that the second retarder comprises the liquid crystal layer (4) and has a retardation which is switchable between substantially  $(r\lambda/2 + \delta)$  and substantially  $((r+1)\lambda/2 + \delta)$ , where  $r$  is an integer and  $0 \leq \delta < \lambda/2$ .

16. A device as claimed in Claim 15, characterised in that  $r$  is equal to zero or one.

17. A device as claimed in Claim 12 or 13, characterised in that the third retarder comprises the liquid crystal layer (4) and has a retardation which is switchable between substantially  $23\lambda/72$  and substantially  $23\lambda/324$  or substantially  $46\lambda/81$ .

18. A device as claimed in any one of Claims 15 to 17, characterised in that the liquid crystal layer (4) is an out-of-plane switching nematic liquid crystal.

19. A reflective liquid crystal device comprising a linear polariser (1), a polarisation preserving reflector (2), and a retarder arrangement comprising a first retarder (4) disposed between the polariser (1) and the reflector (2) and a second retarder (5) disposed between the first retarder (1) and the reflector (2), at least one of the first and second retarders (4, 5) comprising an untwisted liquid crystal layer which is switchable between a non-reflective device state, in which the retardation of the retarder arrangement is equal to  $(2n+1)\lambda/4$  where  $n$  is an integer and  $\lambda$  is a wavelength of visible light, and a reflective device state, characterised in that the first retarder (4) comprises the liquid crystal layer and has an optic axis (8) which rotates during switching by a predetermined angle about the normal direction of light passage.

20. A device as claimed in Claim 19, characterised in that, in the non-reflective device state, the first retarder (4) has a retardation of substantially  $\lambda/2$  and the second retarder (5) has a retardation of substantially  $\lambda/4$ .

21. A device as claimed in Claim 20, characterised in that, in the non-reflective device state, the optic axis (8) of the first retarder (4) is substantially at an angle  $(\alpha+E.180^\circ)$  to the polarisation or absorption axis (6) of the polariser (1) and the optic axis (9) of the second retarder (5) is substantially at an angle of  $(2\alpha + \text{sign}(\alpha).45^\circ + F.180^\circ)$  to the polarisation or absorption axis (6), where  $E$  and  $F$  are integers and  $\text{sign}(\alpha)$  is the sign of  $\alpha$ .

22. A device as claimed in Claim 21, characterised in that  $\alpha$  is substantially equal to  $15^\circ$ .

23. A device as claimed in Claim 21, characterised in that  $\alpha$  is substantially equal to  $22.5^\circ$  and the prede-

terminated angle is substantially equal to 22.5°.

24. A device as claimed in any one of Claims 6, 14 and 23, characterised in that the liquid crystal layer (4) is a ferroelectric liquid crystal. 5

25. A device as claimed in any one of Claims 6, 14 and 23, characterised in that the liquid crystal layer (4) is an antiferroelectric liquid crystal. 10

26. A device as claimed in any one of Claims 6, 14 and 23, characterised in that the liquid crystal layer (4) is an electroclinic liquid crystal. 15

27. A device as claimed in any one of Claims 6, 14 and 23, characterised in that the liquid crystal layer (4) is an in-plane switching nematic liquid crystal.

28. A reflective liquid crystal device comprising a linear polariser (1), a polarisation preserving reflector (2), and a retarder arrangement comprising a first retarder (4) disposed between the polariser (1) and the reflector (2) and a second retarder (5) disposed between the first retarder (4) and the reflector (2), at least one of the first and second retarders (4, 5) comprising an untwisted liquid crystal layer which is switchable between a non-reflective device state, in which the retardation of the retarder arrangement is equal to  $(2n+1)\lambda/4$ , where n is an integer and  $\lambda$  is a wavelength of visible light, and a reflective device state, characterised in that the liquid crystal layer (4) is an out-of-plane switching liquid crystal. 20

29. A device as claimed in Claim 28, characterised in that, in the non-reflective device state, the first retarder (4) has a retardation of substantially  $\lambda/2$  and the second retarder (5) has a retardation of substantially  $\lambda/4$ . 25

30. A device as claimed in Claim 29, characterised in that, in the non-reflective device state, the optic axis (8) of the first retarder (4) is substantially at an angle of  $(\alpha+E.180^\circ)$  to the polarisation or absorption axis (6) of the polariser (1) and the optic axis (9) of the second retarder (5) is substantially at an angle of  $(2\alpha+\text{sign}(\alpha).45^\circ+F.180^\circ)$  to the polarisation or absorption axis (6), where E and F are integers and sign ( $\alpha$ ) is the sign of  $\alpha$ . 30

31. A device as claimed in Claim 30, characterised in that  $\alpha$  is substantially equal to  $15^\circ$ . 35

32. A device as claimed in any one of Claims 28 to 31, characterised in that the first retarder comprises the liquid crystal layer (4) having a retardation which is switchable between substantially  $(p\lambda/2+\delta)$  and substantially  $((p+1)\lambda/2 + \delta)$  where p is an integer, and  $0 \leq \delta < \lambda/2$ . 40

33. A device as claimed in Claim 32, characterised in that p is equal to zero or one.

34. A device as claimed in any one of claims 28 to 31, characterised in that the second retarder comprises the liquid crystal layer (4) and has a retardation which is switchable between substantially  $(q\lambda/4+\delta)$  and substantially  $((q+1)\lambda/4+\delta)$ , where q is an integer, and  $0 \leq \delta < \lambda/4$ . 45

35. A device as claimed in Claim 34, characterised in that q is equal to zero or one.

36. A device as claimed in any one of Claims 28 to 35, characterised in that the liquid crystal layer (4) is an out-of-plane switching nematic liquid crystal. 50

37. A reflective liquid crystal device comprising a linear polariser (1), a polarisation preserving reflector (2) and a retarder arrangement (4, 5) comprising a first retarder disposed between the polariser (1) and the reflector (2) and a second retarder disposed between the first retarder and the reflector (2), at least one of the first and second retarders comprising a liquid crystal layer (4) which is switchable between a non-reflective device state, in which the retardation of the retarder arrangement is equal to  $(2n+1)\lambda/4$ , where n is an integer and  $\lambda$  is a wavelength of visible light, and a reflective device state, characterised in that at least one of the first and second retarders comprises a twisted retarder. 55

38. A device as claimed in any one of Claims 11, 18, 36 and 37, characterised in that the liquid crystal layer (4) comprises a homogeneously aligned nematic liquid crystal.

39. A device as claimed in any one of Claims 11, 18, 36 and 37, characterised in that the liquid crystal layer (4) comprises a homeotropically aligned nematic liquid crystal.

40. A device as claimed in any one of claims 11, 18, 36 and 37, characterised in that the liquid crystal layer (4) is homogeneously aligned at a first surface and homeotropically aligned at a second surface.

41. A device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the liquid crystal layer is parallel-aligned.

42. A device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 40, characterised in that the liquid crystal layer is antiparallel-aligned.

43. A device as claimed in any one of Claims 7 to 11, 15 to 18 and 28 to 40, characterised in that the retarder arrangement comprises a further retarder

(30) whose optic axis (31) is substantially perpendicular to the optic axis (8) of the liquid crystal layer (4) and which is disposed optically adjacent the liquid crystal layer (4).

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44. A device as claimed in Claim 43 when dependent on any one of Claims 7 to 11, 15, 16 and 32 to 35, characterised in that the further retarder (30) has a retardation substantially equal to  $\delta$ .

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45. A device as claimed in Claim 43 when dependent on any one of Claims 7 to 11, 15, 16 and 32 to 35, characterised in that the further retarder (30) has a retardation substantially equal to the retardation of the liquid crystal layer (4) in the absence of an applied field across the liquid crystal layer (4).

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46. A device as claimed in any one of the preceding Claims, characterised in that  $n=0$ .

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47. A device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that  $\lambda$  is between substantially 500 and substantially 570 nanometres.

48. A device as claimed in Claim 47, characterised in that  $\lambda$  is between substantially 510 and substantially 550 nanometres.

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49. A device as claimed in Claim 48, characterised in that  $\lambda$  is between substantially 525 and substantially 530 nanometres.

30

50. A device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the retarder arrangement has a retardation substantially equal to  $m\lambda/2$  in the reflective device state, where  $m$  is an integer.

35

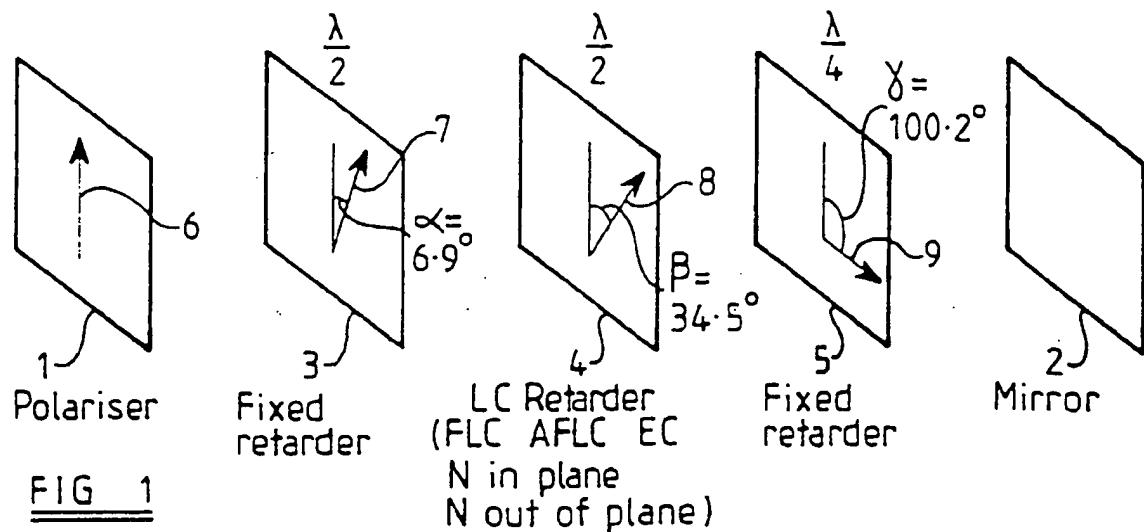
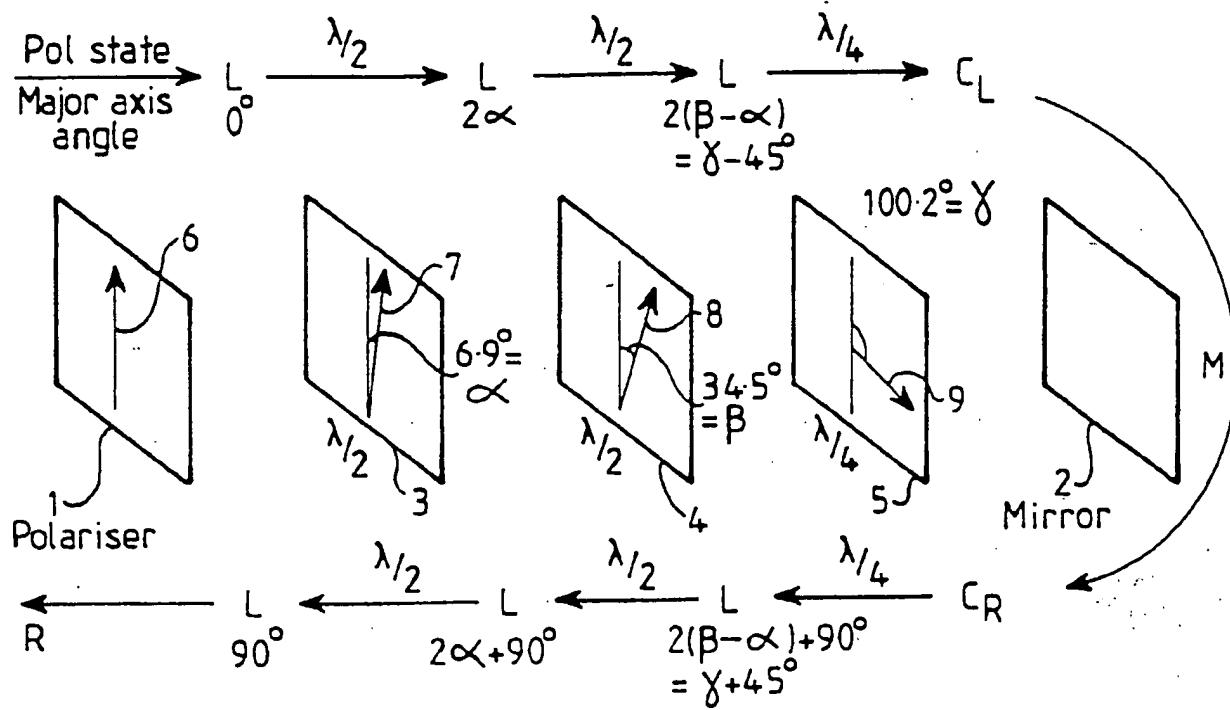
51. A device as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 18, characterised in that at least one of the first, second and third retarders (3, 4, 5) is a twisted retarder.

40

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FIG 2

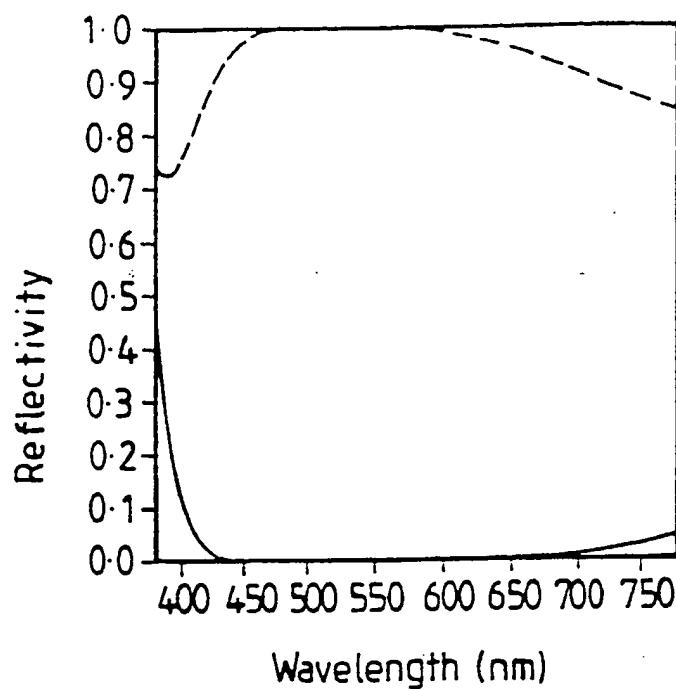


FIG 3

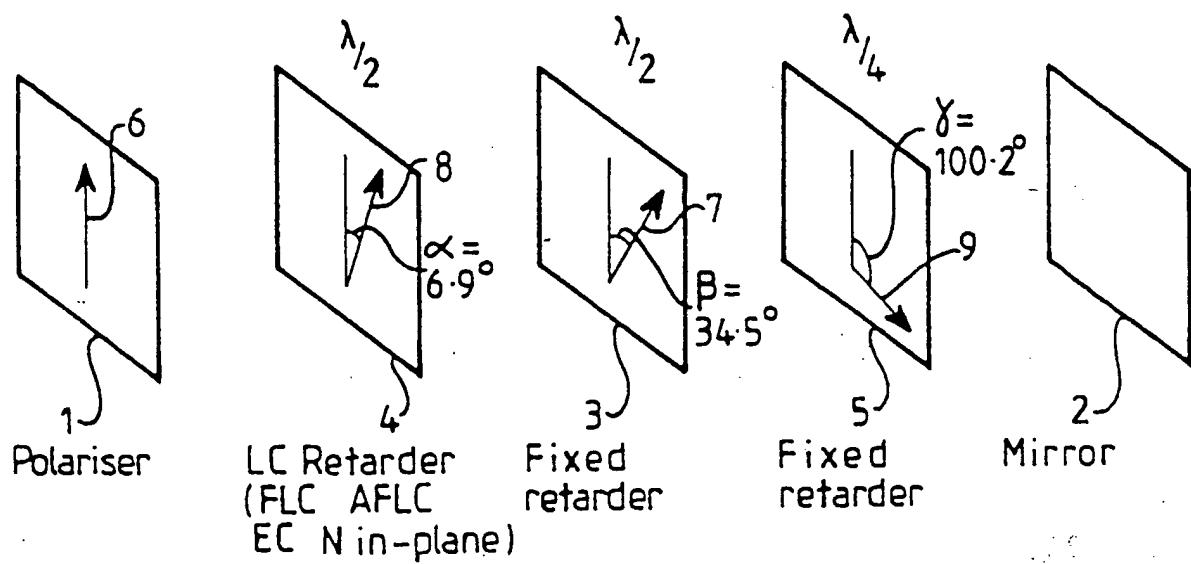


FIG 4

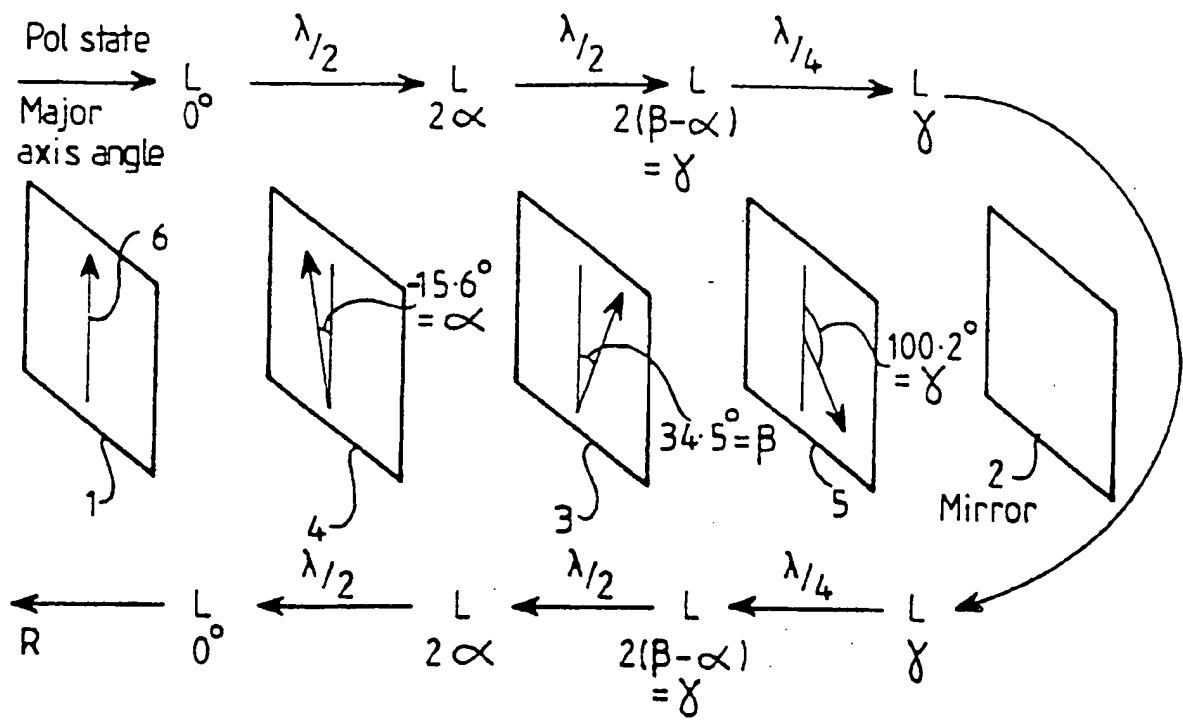


FIG 5

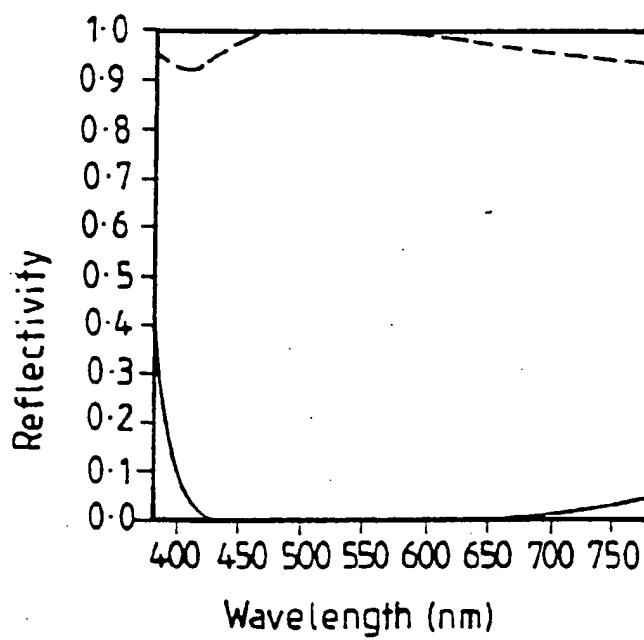
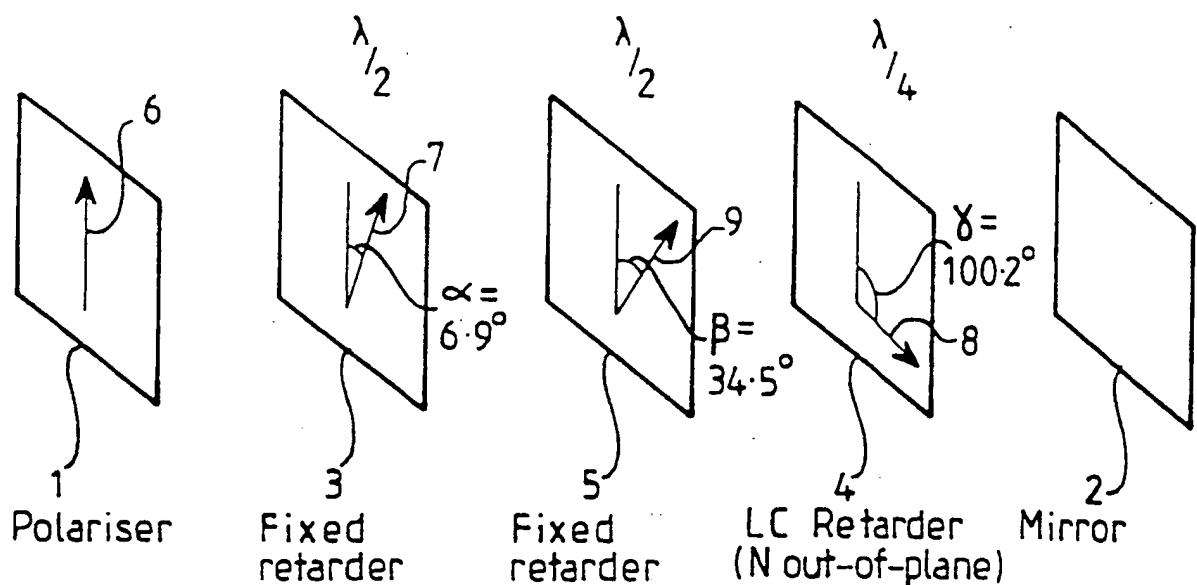
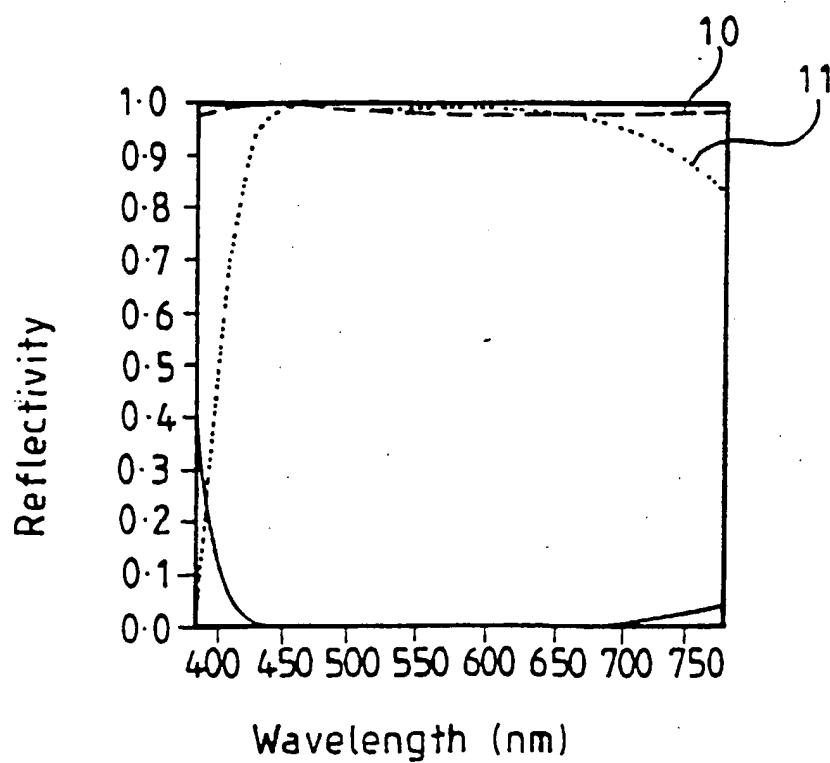


FIG 6

FIG 7FIG 8

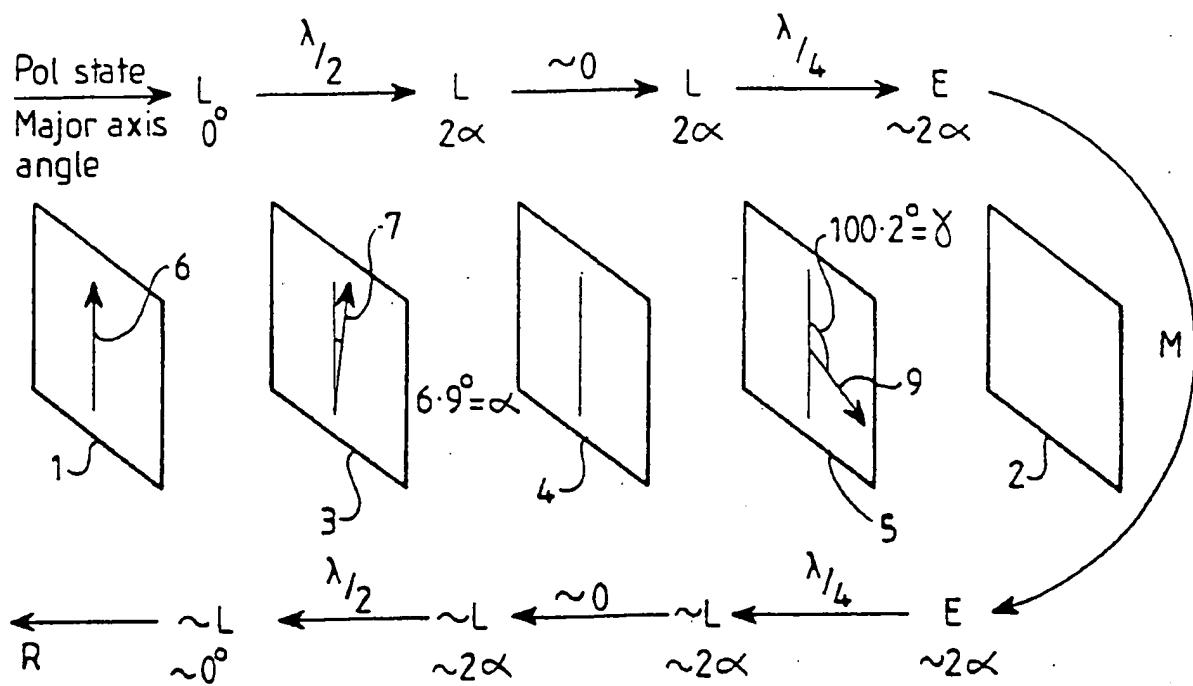


FIG 9

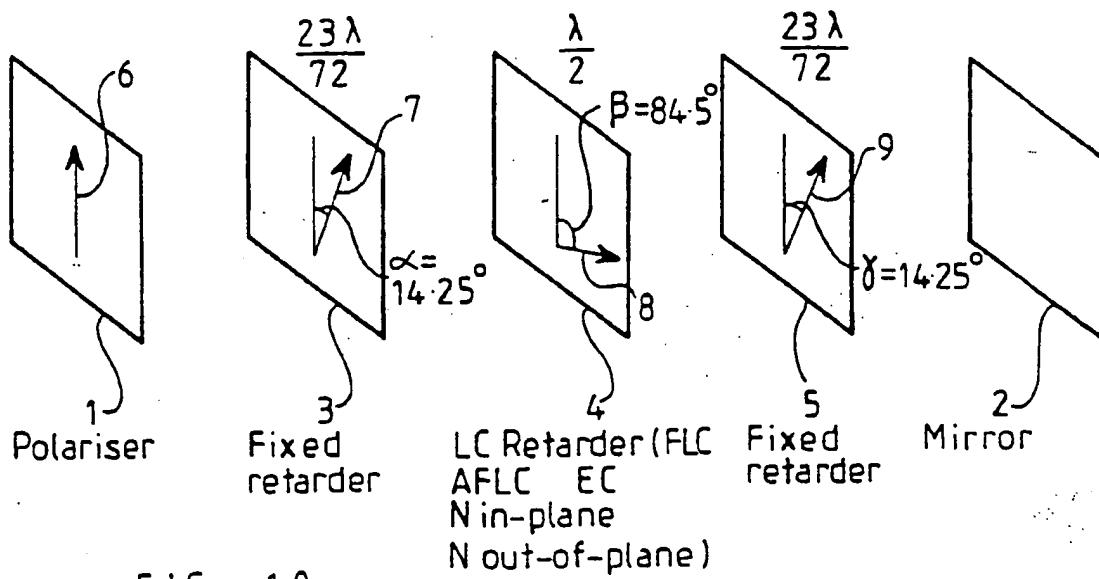


FIG 10

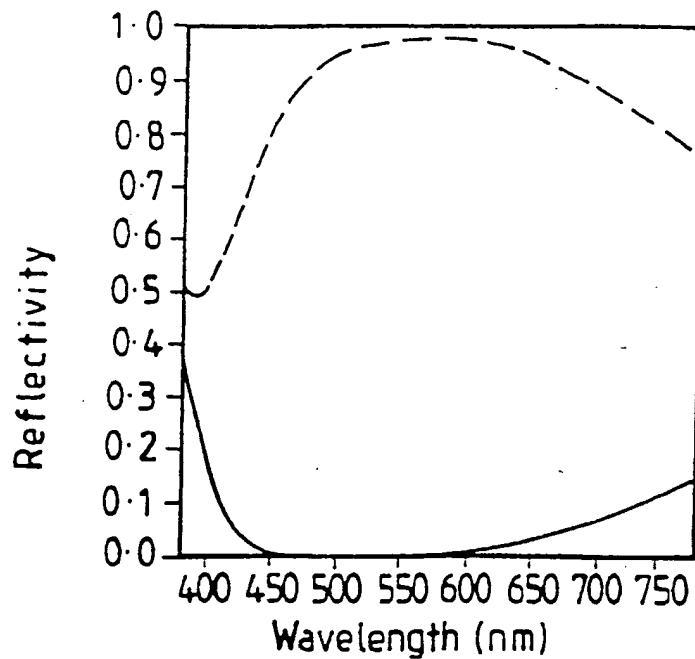
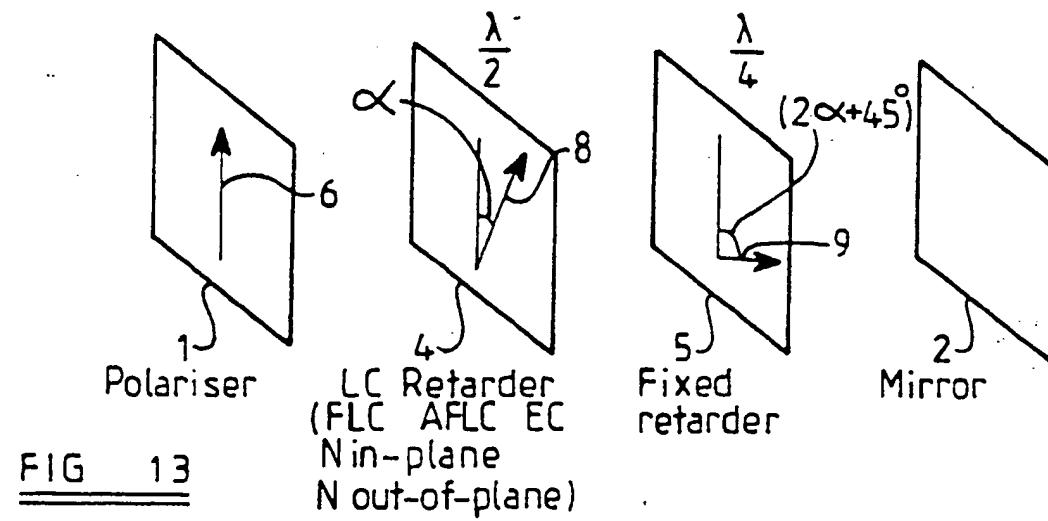
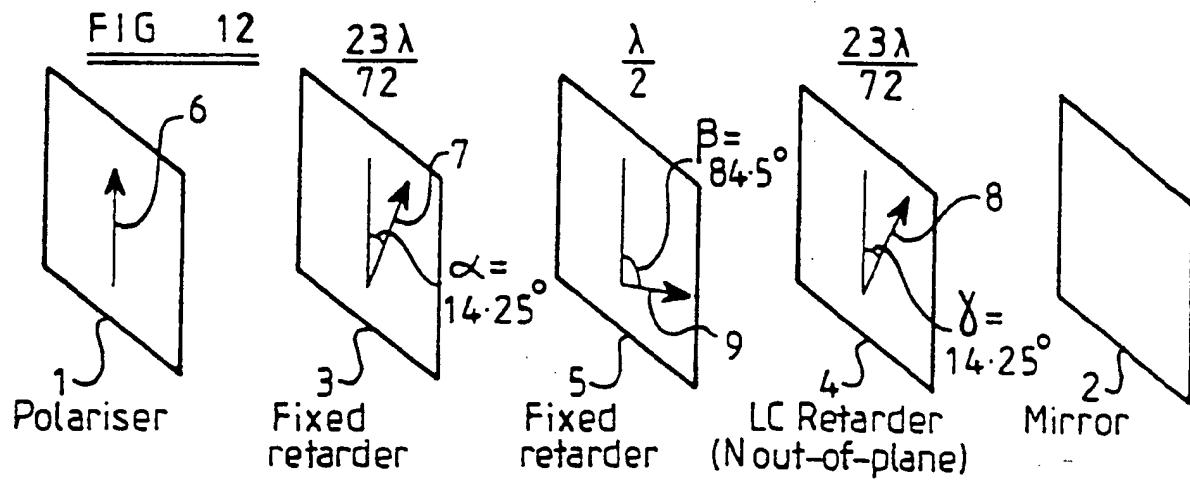
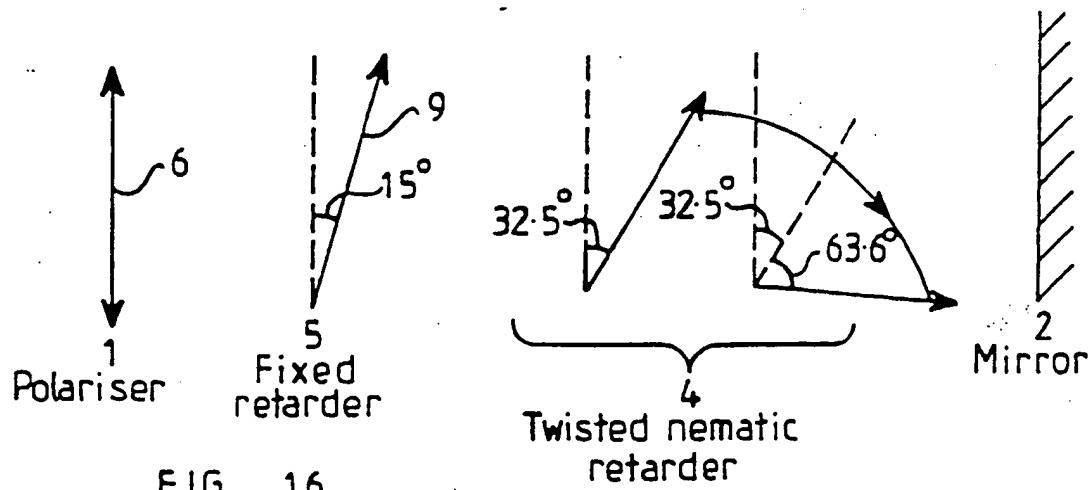
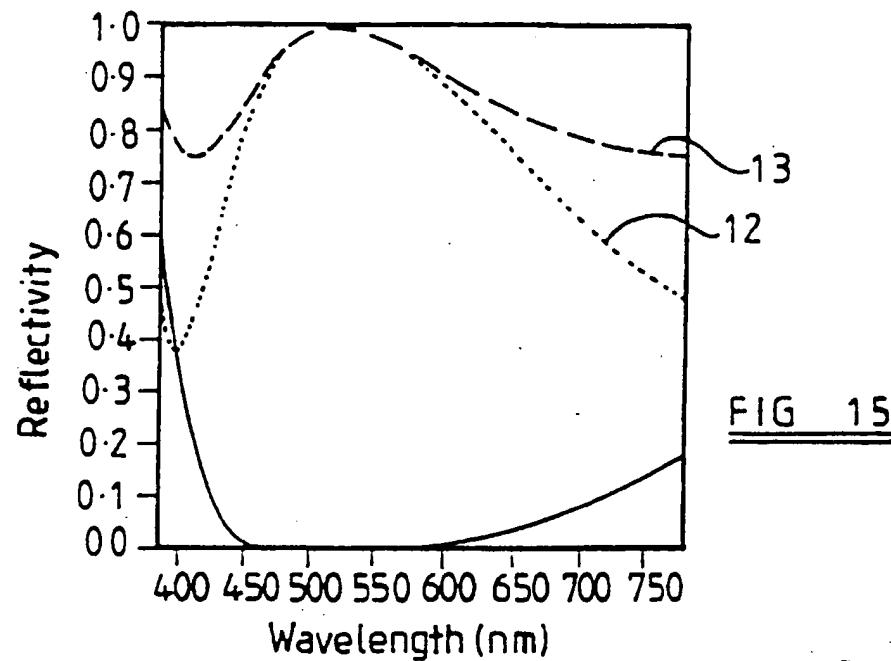
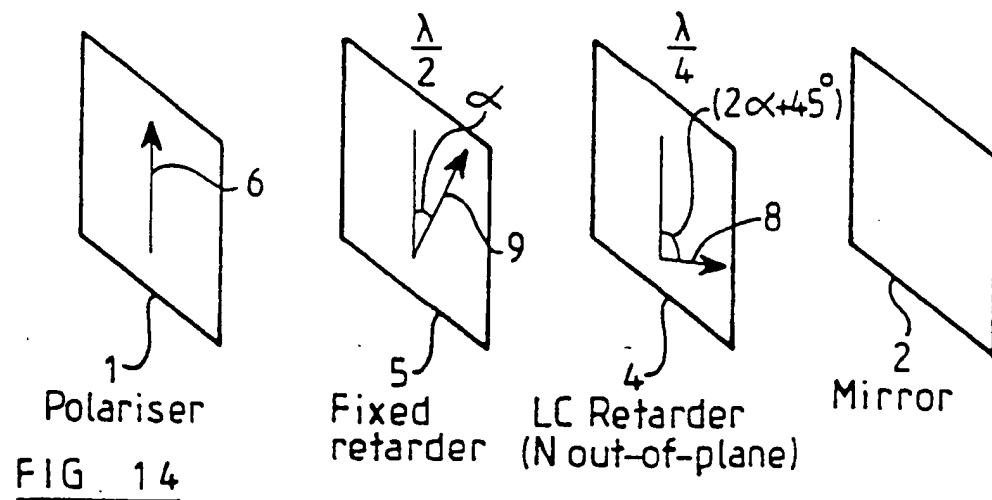


FIG 11





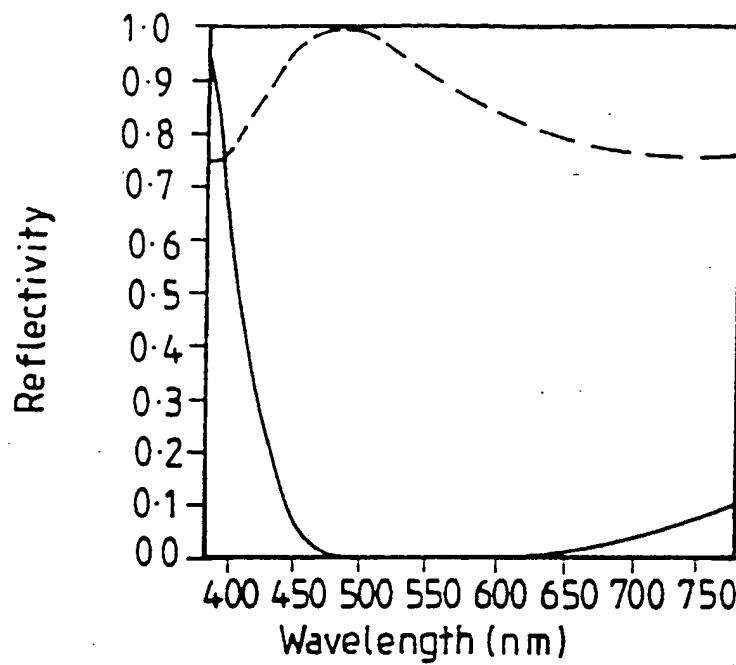


FIG 17

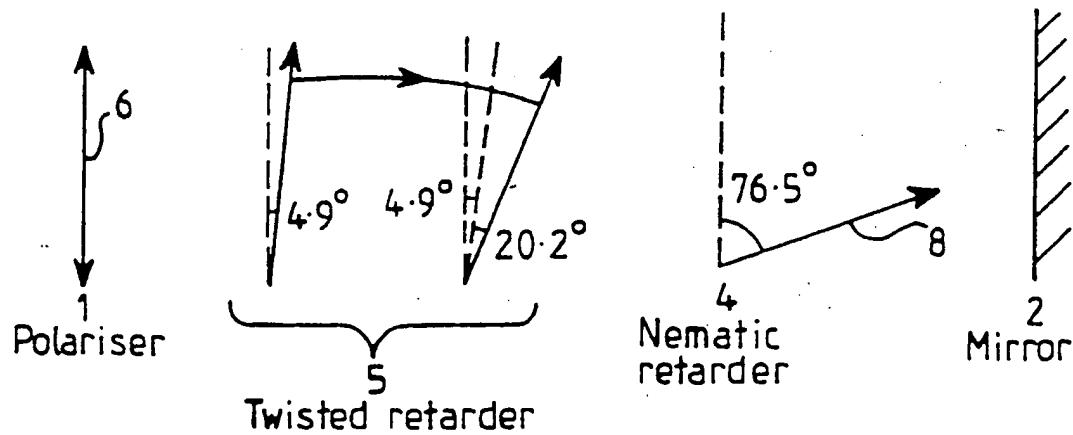


FIG 18

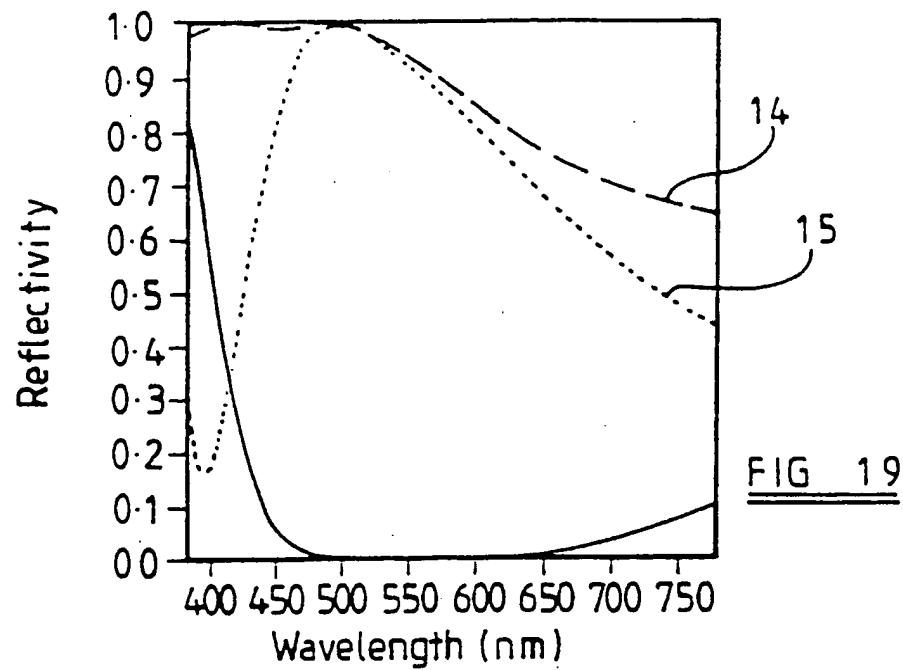


FIG 19

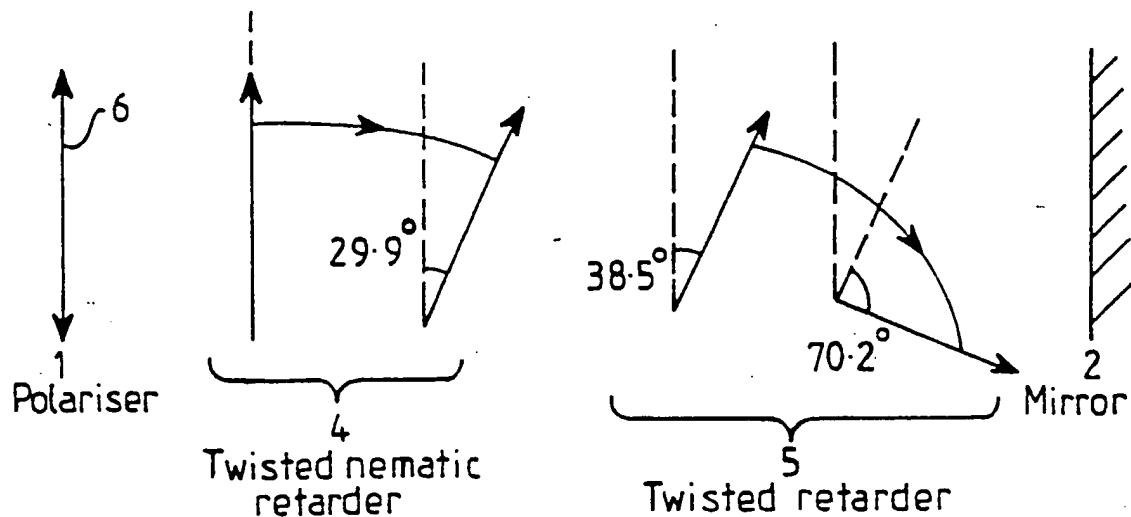


FIG 20

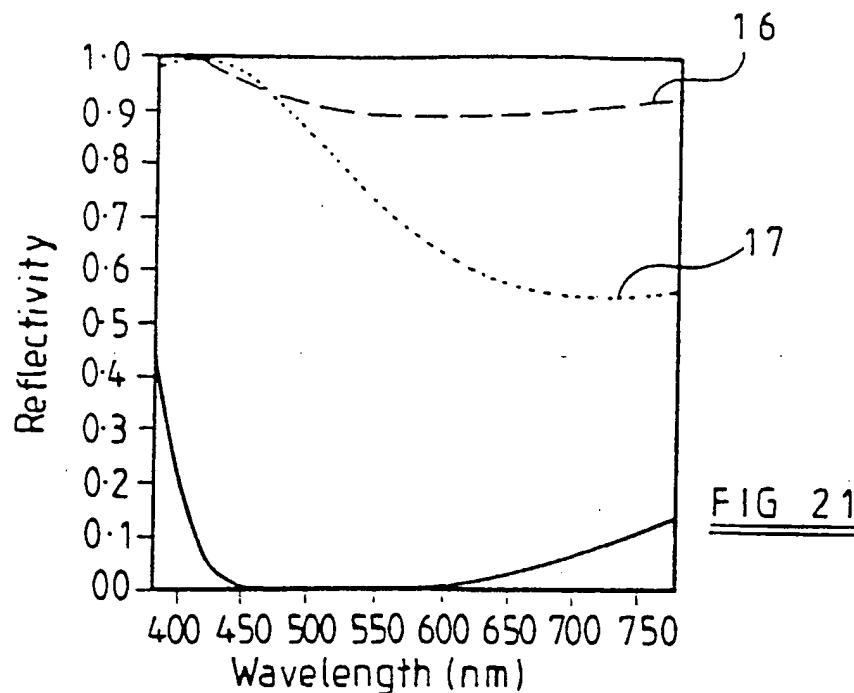
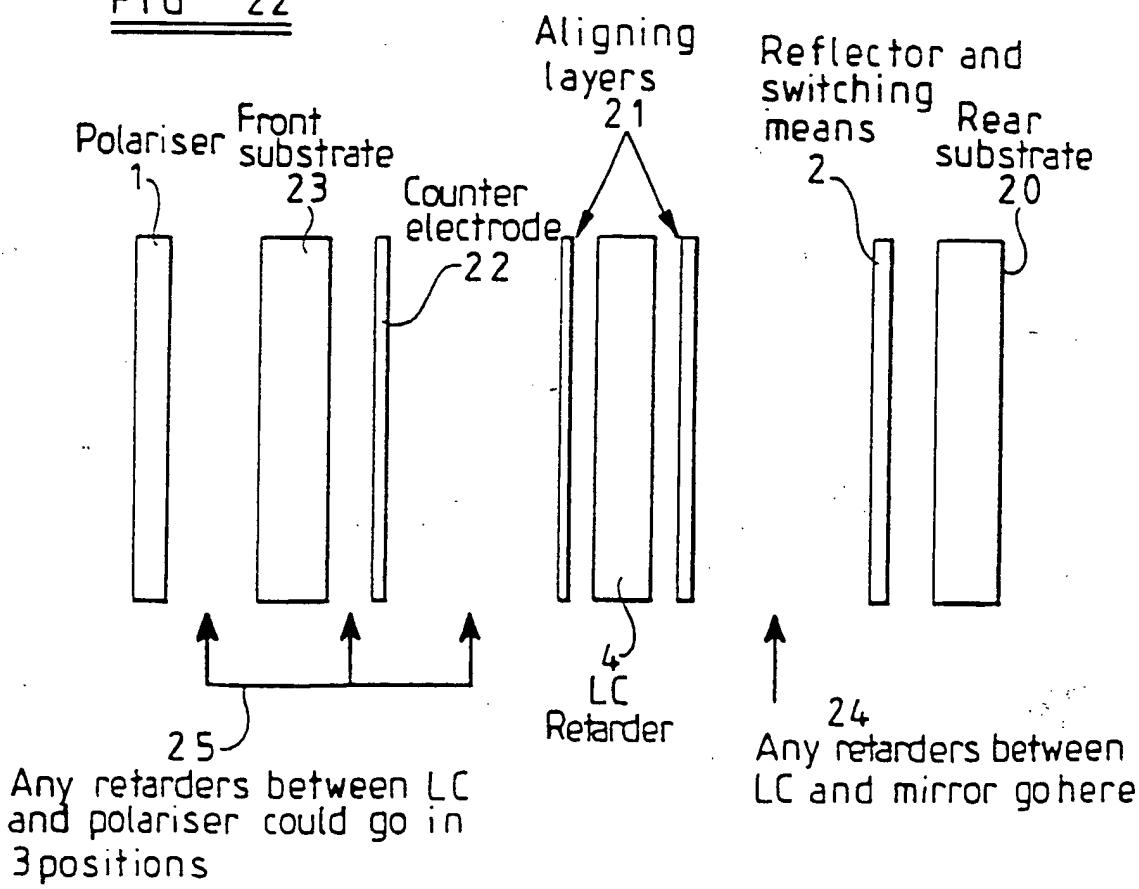
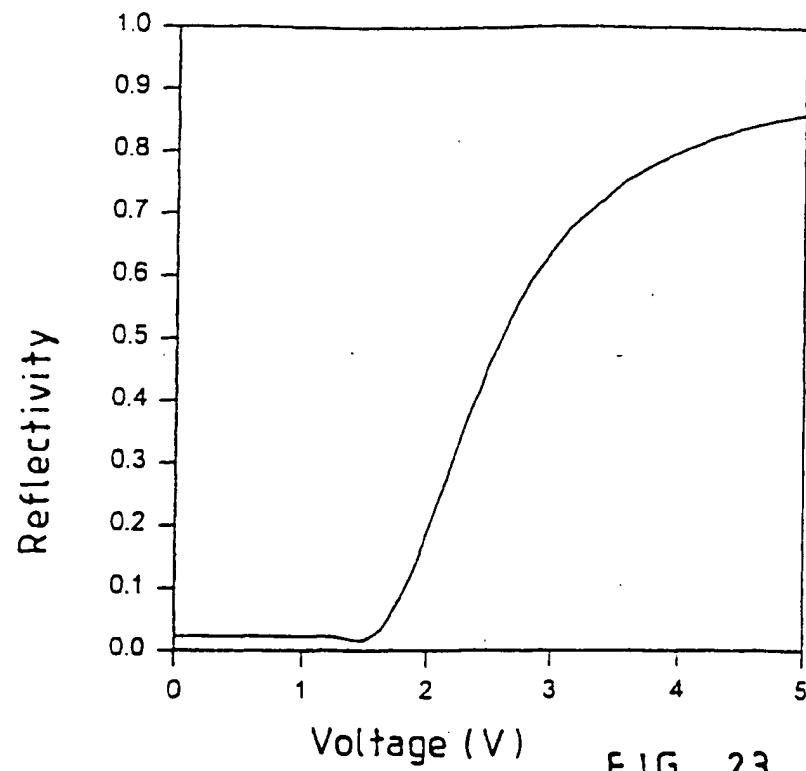
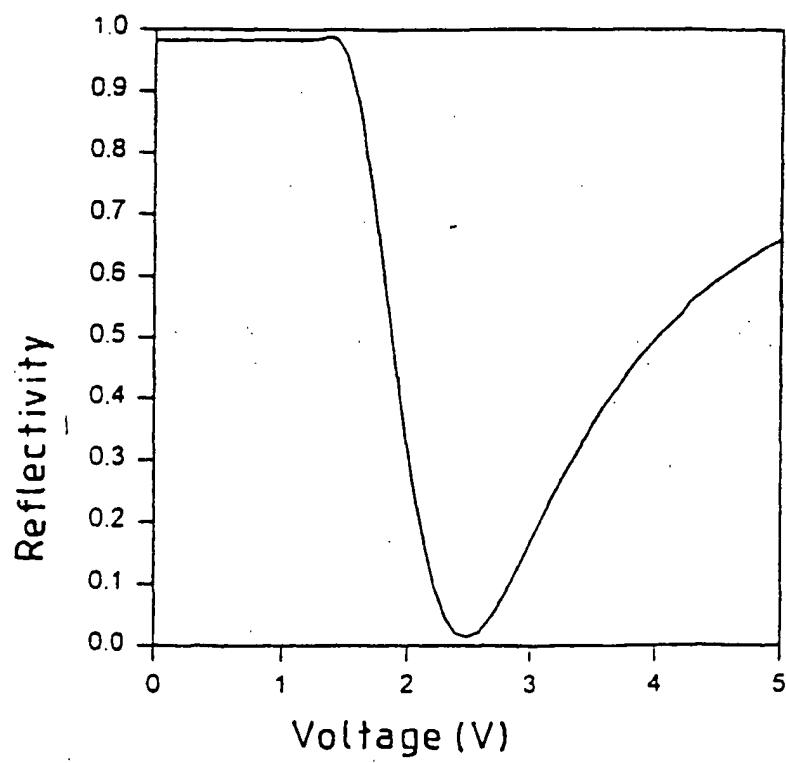


FIG 22



FIG 23FIG 24

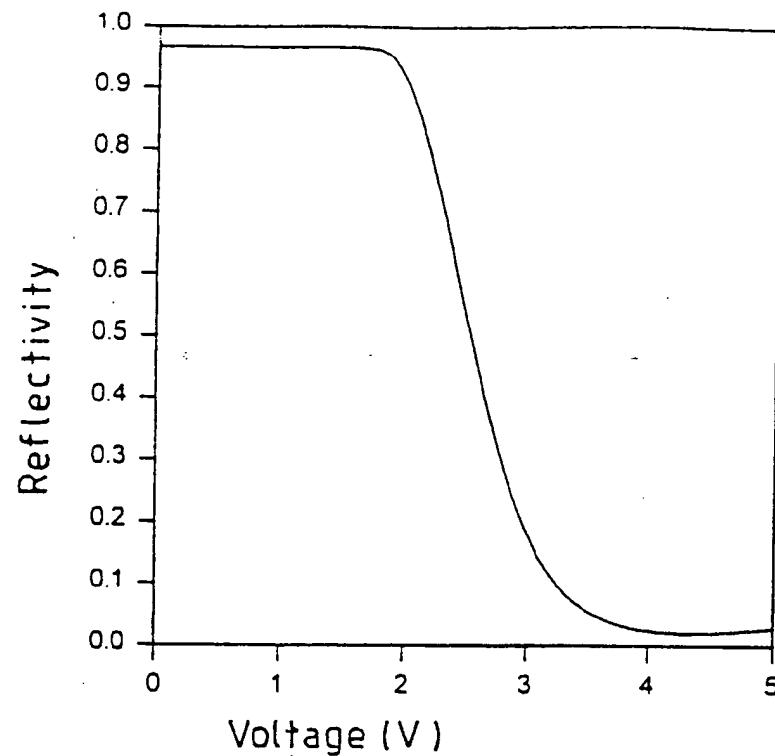


FIG 25

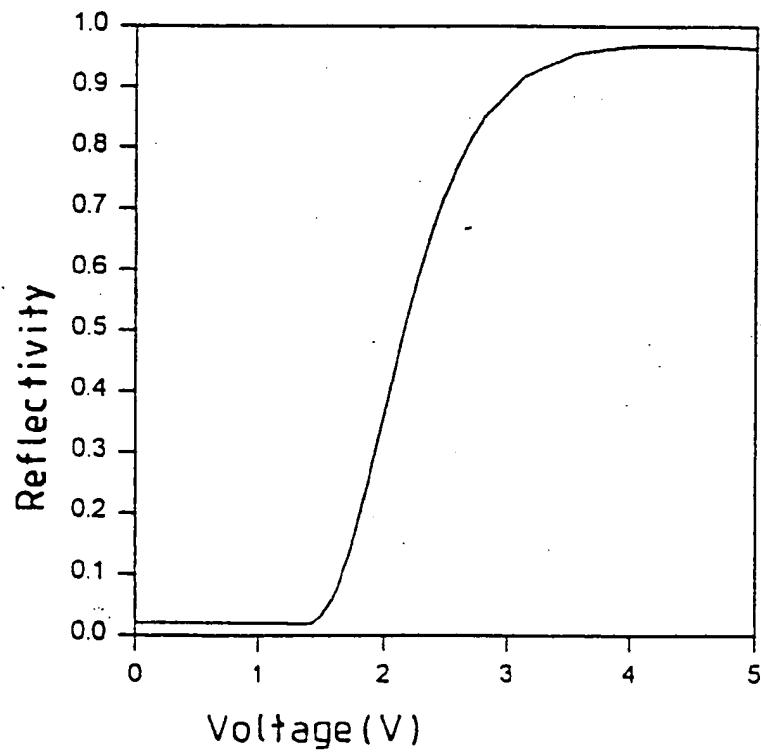
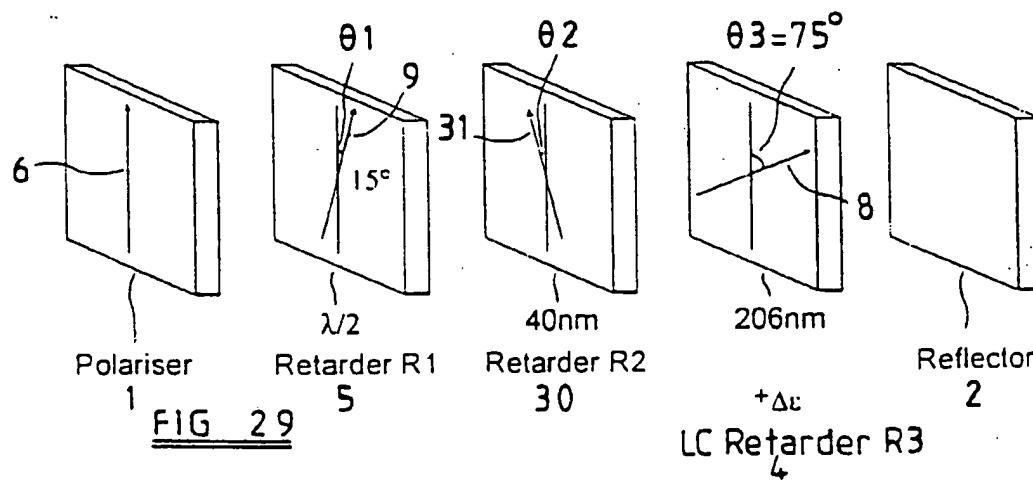
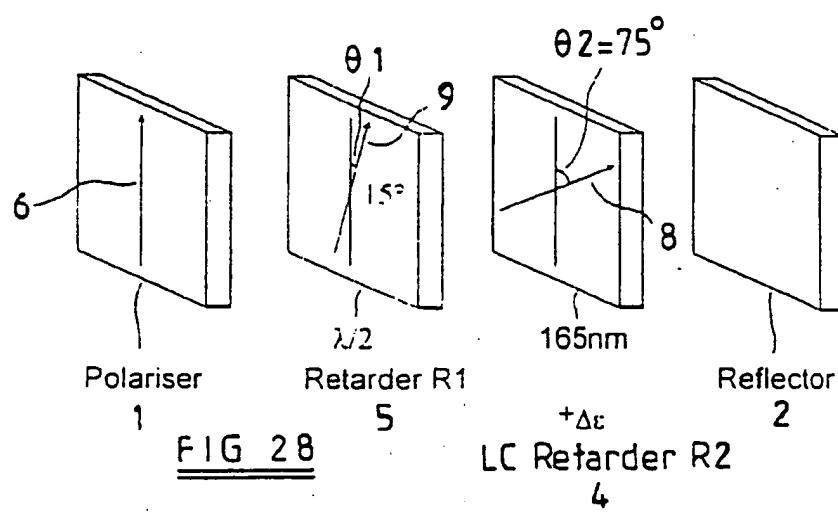
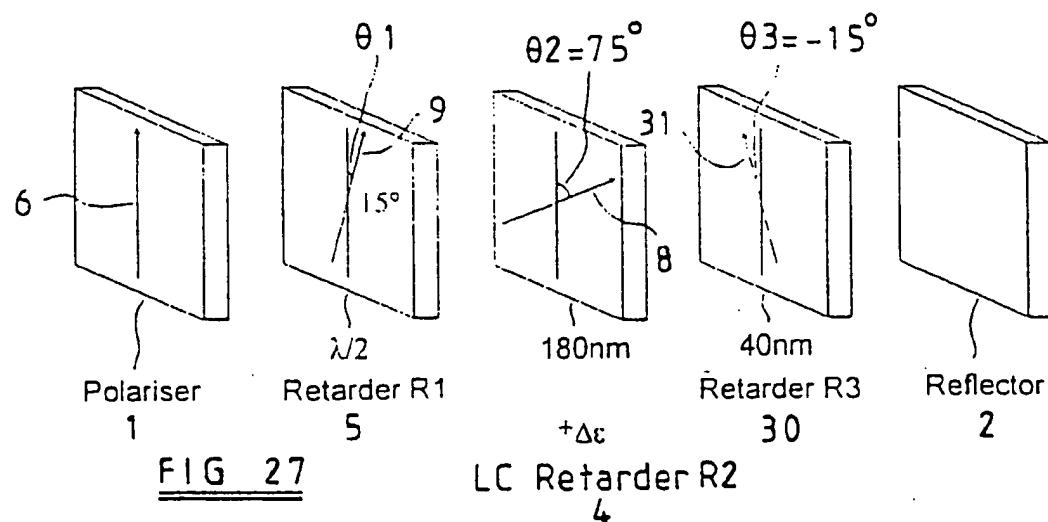
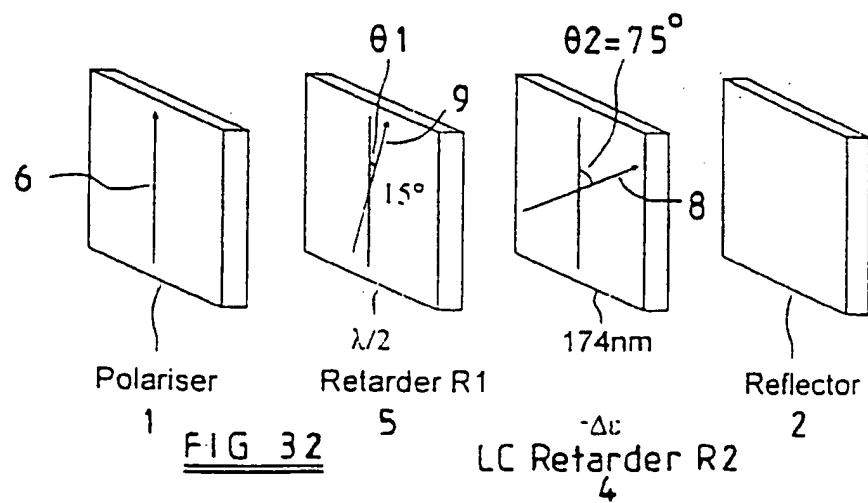
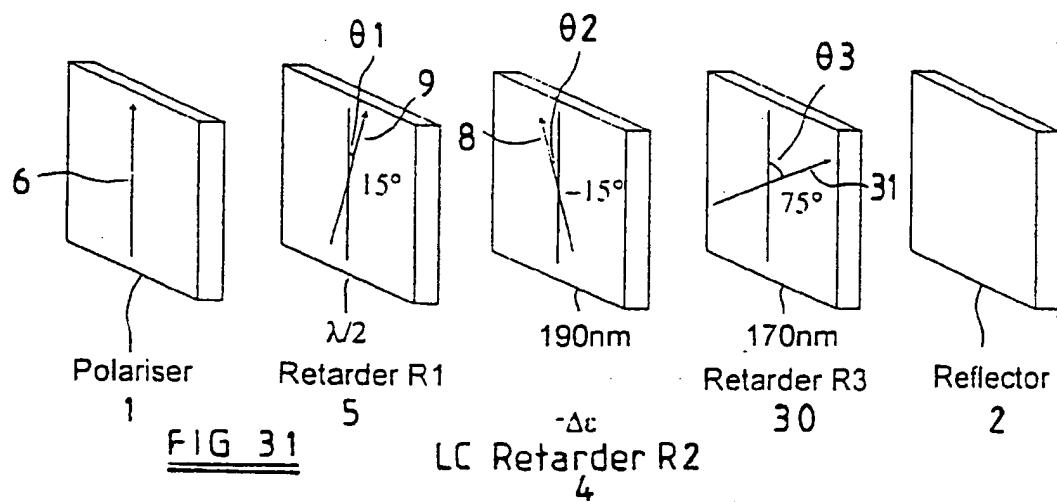
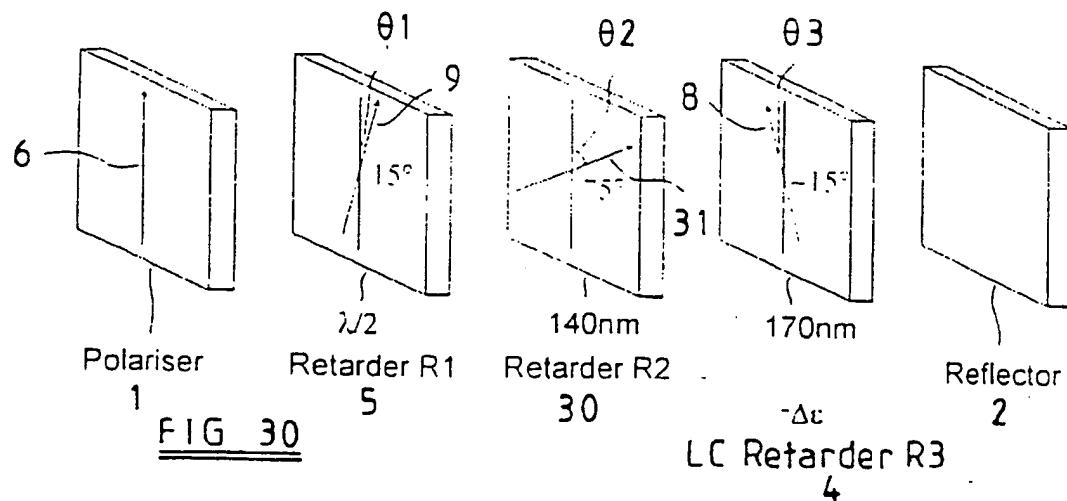
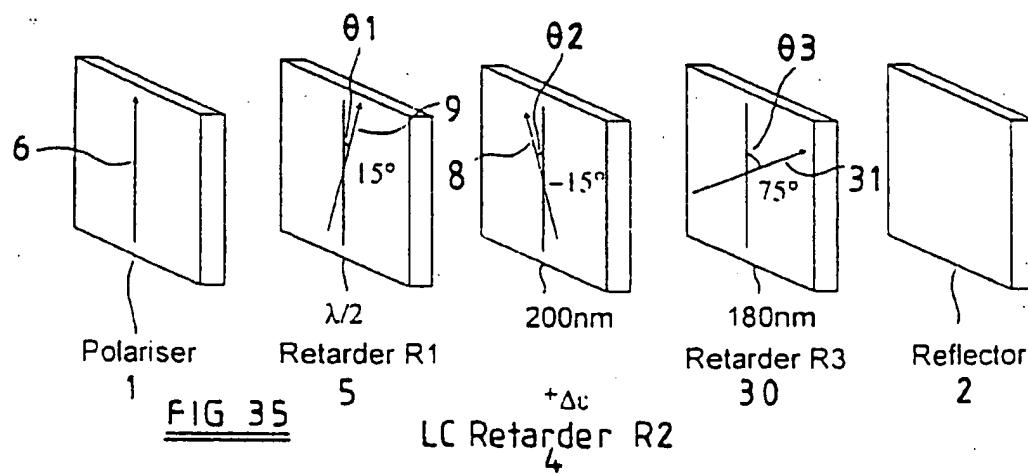
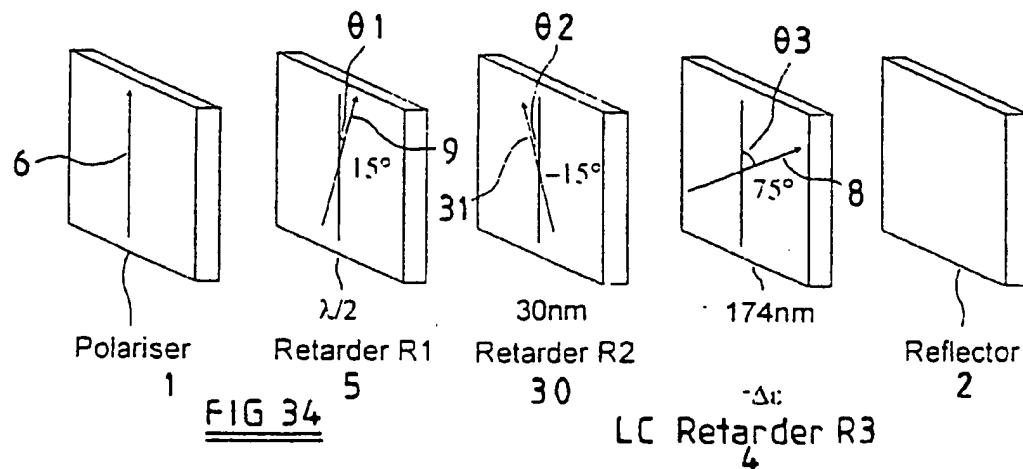
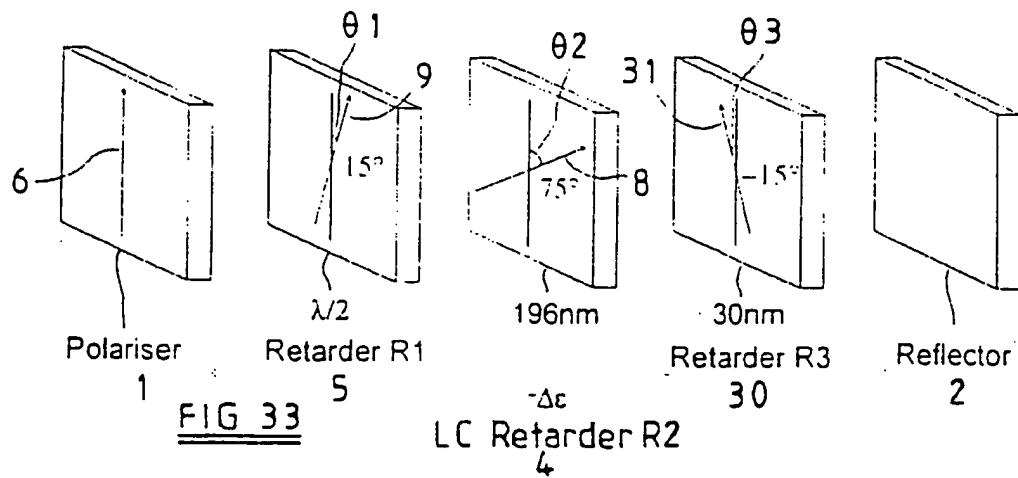


FIG 26







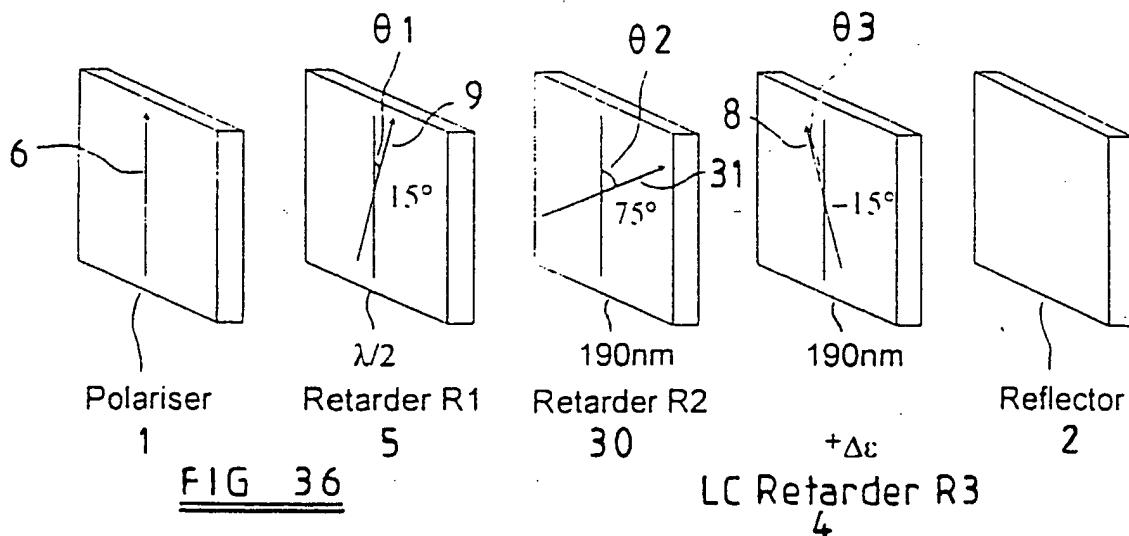


Table 1 : Normally Black Devices

Fig No	Retarder R1		Retarder R2			Retarder R3		
	dΔn	θ1	Type	dΔn	θ2	Type	dΔn	θ3
28	$\lambda/2$	$\alpha$	$+\Delta\epsilon$	$\lambda/4 + \tau$	$2\alpha + 45$			
29	$\lambda/2$	$\alpha$	R	$\sigma$	$2\alpha - 45$	$+\Delta\epsilon$	$\lambda/4 + \sigma$	$2\alpha + 45$
27	$\lambda/2$	$\alpha$	$+\Delta\epsilon$	$\lambda/4 + \sigma$	$2\alpha + 45$	I	$\sigma$	$2\alpha - 45$
30	$\lambda/2$	$\alpha$	R	$\lambda/4 + \tau$	$2\alpha + 45$	$-\Delta\epsilon$	$\lambda/4 + \sigma$	$2\alpha - 45$
31	$\lambda/2$	$\alpha$	$-\Delta\epsilon$	$\lambda/4 + \sigma$	$2\alpha - 45$	I	$\lambda/4 + \tau$	$2\alpha + 45$

FIG 37

FIG 38

Table 2 : Normally White Devices

Fig No	Retarder R1			Retarder R2			Retarder R3		
	d $\Delta$ n	$\theta_1$	Type	d $\Delta$ n	$\theta_2$	Type	d $\Delta$ n	$\theta_3$	
32	$\lambda/2$	$\alpha$	$-\Delta\epsilon$	$\lambda/4 + \sigma$	$2\alpha + 45$				
33	$\lambda/2$	$\alpha$	$-\Delta\epsilon$	$\lambda/4 + \sigma$	$2\alpha + 45$	I	$\sigma$	$2\alpha - 45$	
34	$\lambda/2$	$\alpha$	R	$\sigma$	$2\alpha - 45$	$-\Delta\epsilon$	$\lambda/4 + \sigma$	$2\alpha + 45$	
35	$\lambda/2$	$\alpha$	$+\Delta\epsilon$	$\lambda/4 + \sigma$	$2\alpha - 45$	I	$\lambda/4 + \tau$	$2\alpha + 45$	
36	$\lambda/2$	$\alpha$	R	$\lambda/4 + \tau$	$2\alpha + 45$	$+\Delta\epsilon$	$\lambda/4 + \sigma$	$2\alpha - 45$	

FIG 39

Table 3 : Normally Black Devices

Fig No	Retarder R1			Retarder R2			Retarder R3		
	d $\Delta$ n	$\theta_1$	Type	d $\Delta$ n	$\theta_2$	Type	d $\Delta$ n	$\theta_3$	
28	265	15	6476	165	75				
29	265	15	R	40	-15	6476	206	75	
27	265	15	6476	180	75	RM257	40	-15	
30	265	15	R	140	75	2806	170	-15	
31	265	15	2808	190	-15	RM257	170	75	

FIG 40

Table 4 : Normally White Devices

Fig No	Retarder R1			Retarder R2			Retarder R3		
	d $\Delta$ n	$\theta_1$	Type	d $\Delta$ n	$\theta_2$	Type	d $\Delta$ n	$\theta_3$	
32	265	15	2806	174	75				
33	265	15	2806	196	75	RM257	30	-15	
34	265	15	R	30	-15	2806	174	75	
35	265	15	6474	200	-15	RM257	180	75	
36	265	15	R	190	75	6476	190	-15	

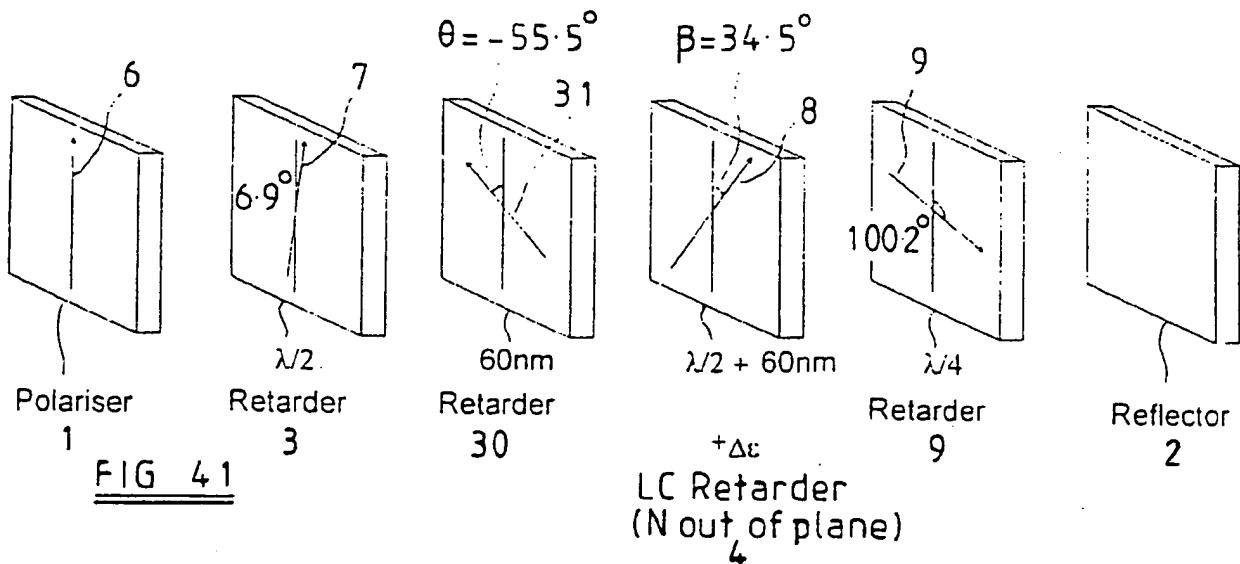
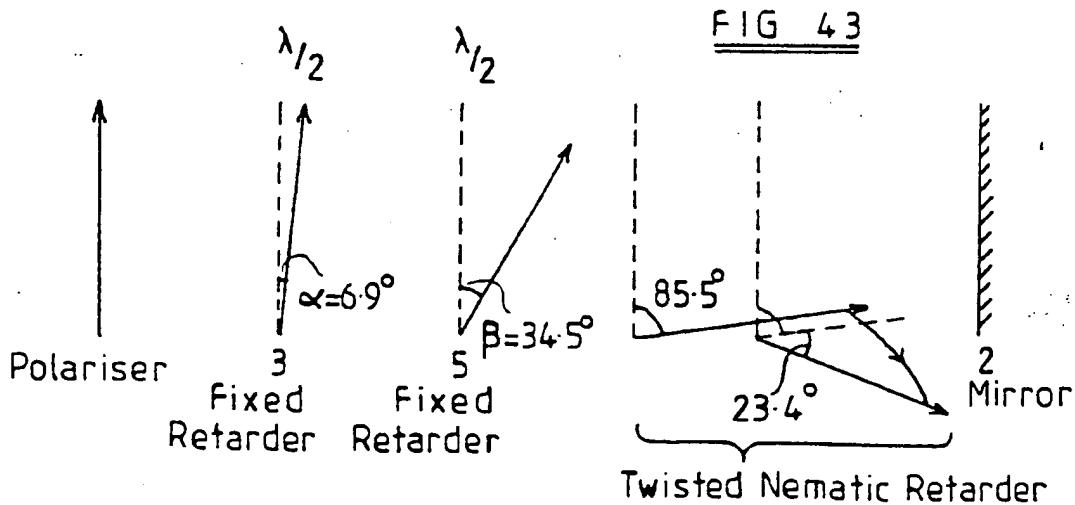
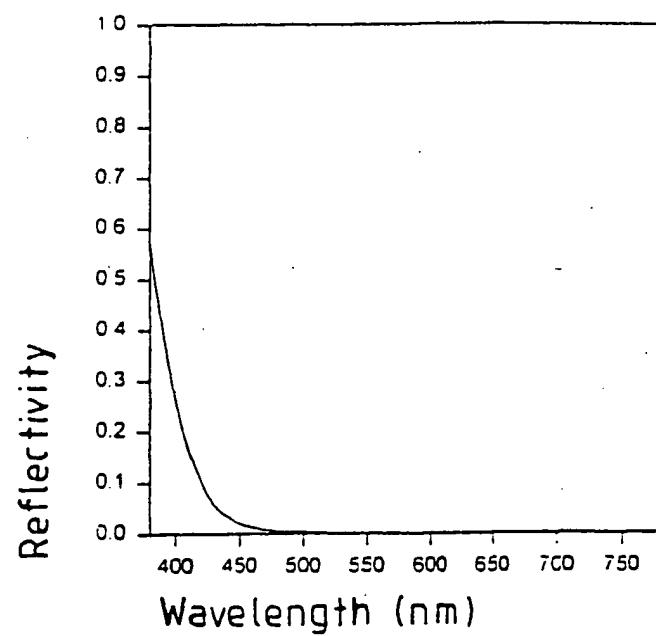
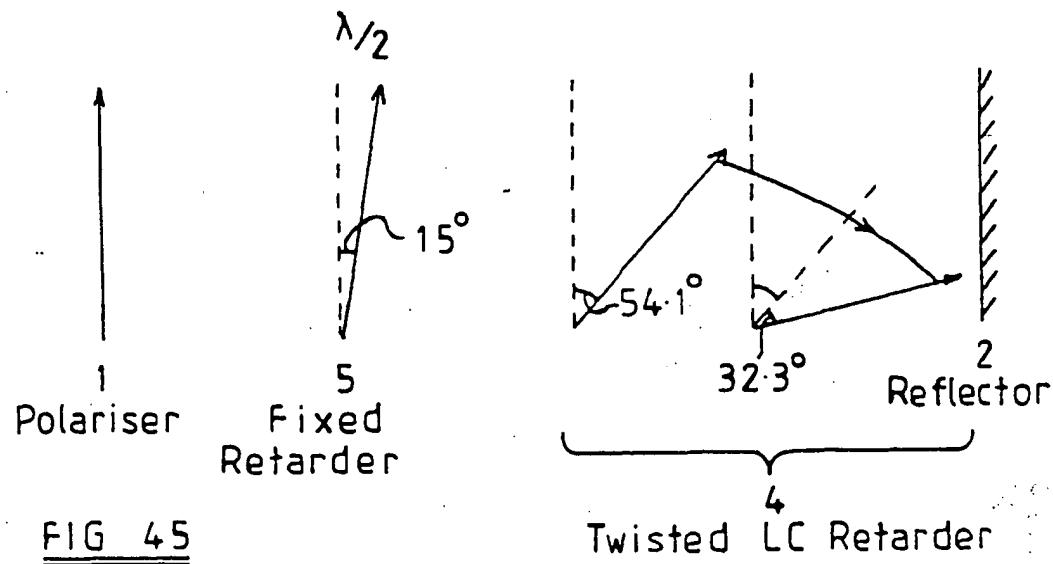


Table 5

	Retarder R1		Retarder		Retarder R3	
	$\Delta n.d_1$	$\alpha/\theta_1$	$\Delta n.d_2$	$\beta/\theta_2$	$\Delta n.d_3$	$\gamma/\theta_3$
2 layer device	$\pm 25\%$	$\pm 10^\circ$	$\pm 25\%$	$\pm 10^\circ$	-	-
3 layer device	$\pm 40\%$	$2^\circ < \alpha < 25^\circ$	$\pm 20\%$	$1 < x < 10$	$\pm 30\%$	$\pm 15^\circ$

FIG 42



FIG 44FIG 45

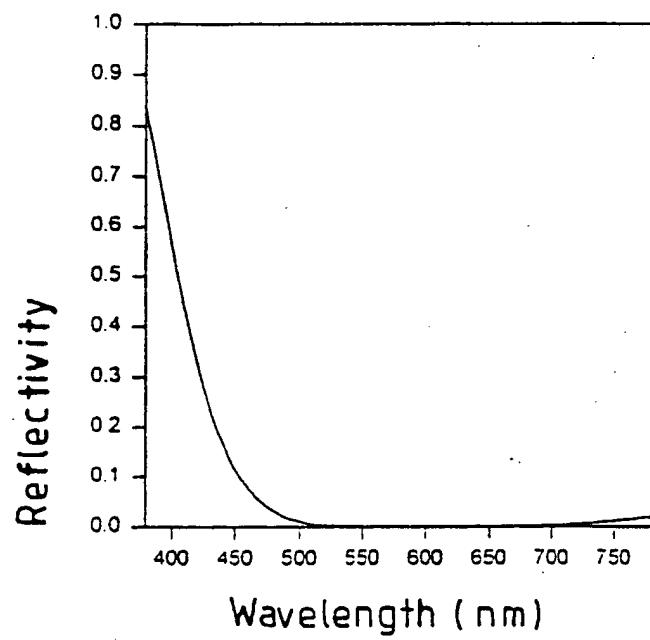


FIG 46